MAY 17, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Nova Scotia Gives a Lead

THE most statesmanlike pronouncement that has come from the provincial side of the controversy over tax agreements was that which was uttered on Monday by Premier Macdonald (who has the immense advantage of experience in both governments) when announcing Nova Scotia's acceptance "in principle" of the Dominion's latest proposal. Mr. Macdonald supports the position—a sound one in our opinion—that there should be a permanent division of the direct taxation field between Dominion and provinces so that neither party can invade certain areas definitely assigned to the other; and he draws the equally sound conclusion that what is required is an amendment of the constitution rather than merely temporary arrangements. This rather shifts the arena of debate from the question whether there should be another Dominion-provincial conference to the more far-reaching question of devising procedure for amending the constitution in regard to the division of powers.

We have long since come to the conclusion that certain of the direct-taxation powers ought to be assigned exclusively to the provinces. The power on which some of the provinces, and notably Quebec, seem to lay the greatest stress is that of inheritance taxation, and concerning that power we feel that the nature of the tax indicates it most strongly as a proper Dominion subject. Mr. Macdonald significantly lays no stress upon inheritance taxes, and we surmise that he would be willing to see Nova Scotia surrender them to the Dominion. The gasoline and betting taxes have been surrendered to the province by the Dominion, and the fact that the electricity tax remains unsettled is entirely due to the unfortunate situation in regard to corporation taxes, which allows the Dominion to collect what are in effect electricity taxes where the producer of the current is a private corporation and debars it from doing so where it is a public-ownership authority. If this inequity could once be ironed out we can see no reason why electricity, which is a local service, could not be taxed solely by the local government.

Nobody anticipates that the acceptance of the Dominion proposals by Nova Scotia will lead to acceptance by the Conservative government of Ontario or by the Union Nationale government of Quebec. They will continue to demand another Dominion-provincial conference, and the Dominion, we suspect, will continue to refuse it, until the question has gone before the electors in a national general election. If the election is fought on that issue, it will emerge pretty clearly that the conference which Mr. Macdonald desires is an entirely different thing from the conference for which Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis are sticking out. Mr. Macdonald's conference is not essential as a preliminary to a mere five-year agreement such as the Dominion proposes; it is a conference "for the discussion of fundamental constitutional questions." It "should not be long delayed," but that does not mean that Mr. Macdonald approves of trying to force it by refusing to enter into a five-year agreement.

Slavery in Canada

THE Senate of Canada has been performing one of its most useful functions in drawing attention to the more outrageous features of the orders-in-council concerning Japanese which are being renewed under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Bill, and Senators Roebuck, Crerar and Buchanan have been, as one would expect, the most active and effective in the discussion. It is rather remarkable, to our thinking, that the House of Commons should have so completely ignored many of these features. Until the Senate took the matter up it was generally supposed by Canadians that prohibition against travelling or residing in British Columbia was the only serious limi-

(*Continued on Page Five*)

—Photo by Malak, Ottawa

Erected in 1869, the little woollen plant at Appleton, Ont., holds its own despite competition from local mills and large concerns. Bert Smith (above) shoulders several thousand yards of roving. See pp. 2 and 3.

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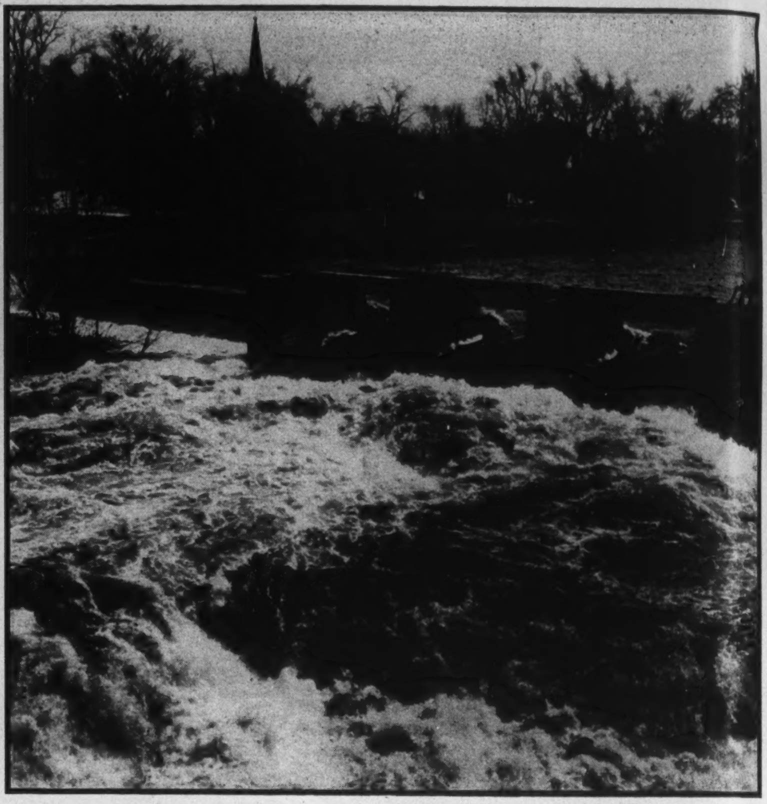
Appleton, on Ontario's Mississippi, Has Wool

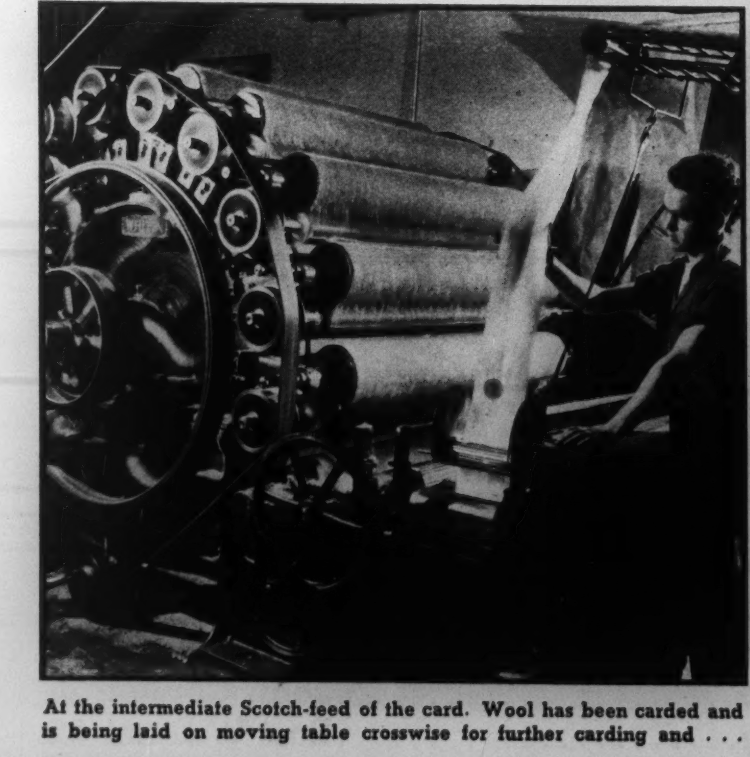
On the banks of the Mississippi, tributary of the Ottawa River, workers at Appleton's one plant wait for the ferry at quitting time. Appleton, so small most maps ignore it, has a flourishing woollen industry.



View of Appleton's dam and falls seen from an upper window of the mill, showing part of the village and church. Population of village is about 250.

At the plant J. F. Collie, Wm. Hopkins, Jr., and Wm. Collie, Jr., represent management; Forest Dezelle, local labor executive, and Mark Delarge, represent workers.

While much of the wool used comes from Canadian farms, foreign woools are used to maintain variety.



At the intermediate Scotch-feed of the card. Wool has been carded and is being laid on moving table crosswise for further carding and . . .

. . . blending. Above, Francis Desmaria and Lorna Condie at the spinning frame, which spins roving (soft carded wool) into yarn.

Pictures by Malak, Ottawa

DOWN through Lanark County in the Ottawa Valley flows a placid little stream which someone with enthusiastic pride called the Mississippi. It visits Carleton Place and Almonte and Packenham on its way to the Ottawa River, and also the startling little village of Appleton, tucked in a bend of the river between Carleton Place and Almonte, and so small that only large and accurate maps record its existence.

Perhaps the indifference of cartographers or the thrifty enterprise of the Lanark Scots is causing the hubbub among Appleton's 250 inhabitants. Whatever it is, the village is as busy as a bingo game at a harvest supper; and busiest of all are the sons of William Collie, owner of Appleton's only industry, the woollen mill.

Woollen mills are not new in The Valley (the natives speak of The Valley the way Prince Edward Islanders refer to The Island); there is a mill in almost every town. Carleton Place and Almonte each have two mills competing with each other for the services of Lanark's lads and lasses, and tiny Appleton, plumb in the middle, is being squeezed.

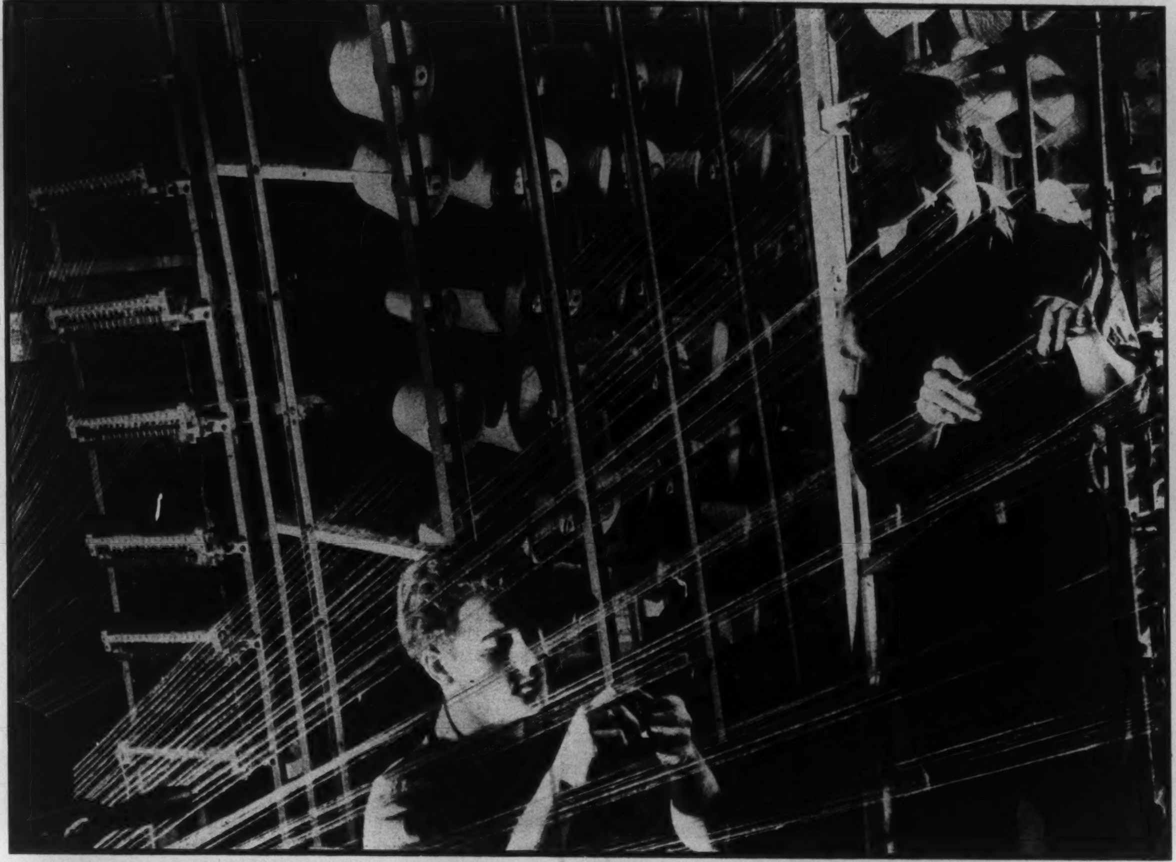
Descendants of Scottish weavers who came to The Valley over a century ago, William Collie's boys can tear down a loom or spinning frame and put it together blindfolded. In friendly competition with the other mills of The Valley they will not be easy opponents. Already they have a bus service operating between Almonte and Appleton, bringing in the workers to the little village on the Mississippi.

Looking to the day when a job in Almonte or Carleton Place may look more appealing to the worker than a bus ride to Appleton, the Collies have begun a housing project to provide homes for their spinners and weavers within walking distance of the mill.

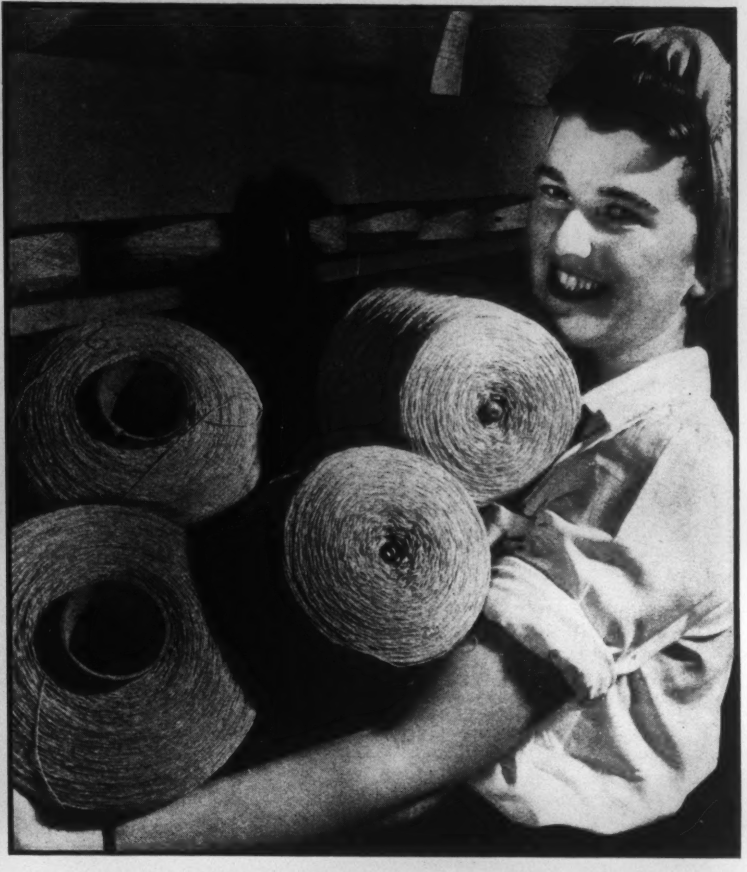
WILLIAM COLLIE, a quick little man who works around his mill in a mackinaw and a battered fedora, has been able to go south this year and leave the business with the boys. He's not the least disturbed over the goings-on, in The Valley, because he has watched the ebb and flow of competition in this rich little industrial district throughout his lifetime.

Long before Collie's time The Valley had become a prosperous little Yorkshire. One of the first mills in the district was established by James Rosamond at Carleton Place in 1845, when that town was known as Morphy's Falls. Rosamond later moved his business to Almonte where he was aided by another famous Scot, George Stephen, later

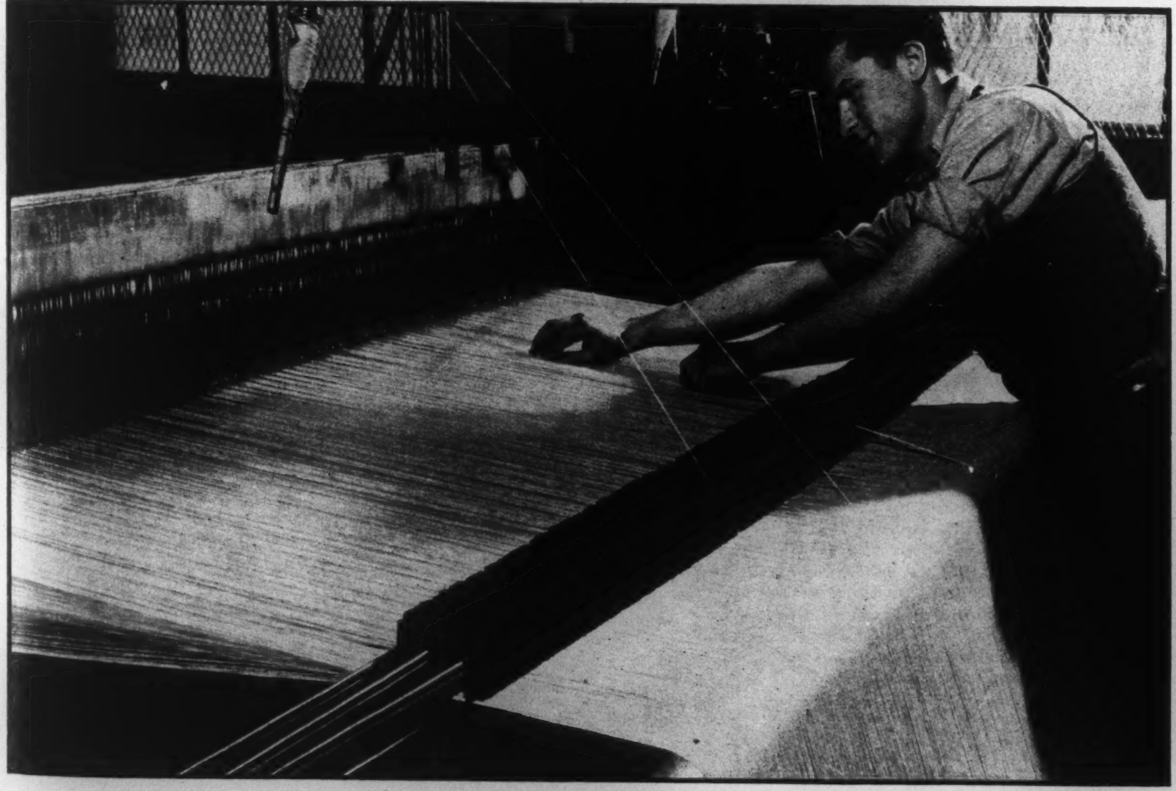
Industry Built by the Kin of Scottish Weavers



Ends of creel being mended by Keith Salisbury and Fred Leach; latter commutes from Almonte, but mill owners have started a housing project and hope all workers will soon be able to live on the spot.



These reels of woollen yarn have been spun at the rate of 9,000 yards an hour as against 500 by the old-time spinning wheel.

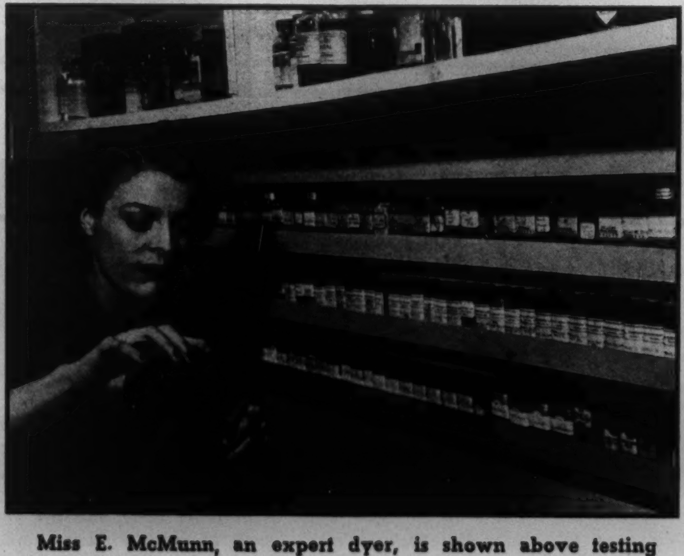


Lloyd Portious, of Carleton Place, near Appleton, is a skilled weaver and is shown above repairing a broken end of yarn on one of the mill's automatic looms, one of 2,700 such looms making woollen cloth across Canada.

Lord Mount Stephen. Stephen had been apprenticed to the dry goods trade in Scotland and England and later came to Montreal to join the dry goods firm of a relative, William Stephen. As selling agent for Rosamond's tweeds, Stephen was so successful that the Almonte mill doubled production in two years and was soon able to expand.

Stephen's later work during the formation of the C.P.R. also started new business in The Valley. In Perth, the Code Felt and Knitting Company, which was established in 1876, was one of the earliest makers of the famous Canadian lumberjack socks. The mill became firmly established in supplying these and other garments to the men who went west in the winter of 1885 to build the railway.

The Valley, Mr. Collie feels, is still going ahead, and map makers will soon be using larger print for the name of Appleton. He has a hunch that the boys have caught some of the spirit of old Rosamond and Stephen and Code.



Miss E. McMunn, an expert dyer, is shown above testing new color combinations in the mill's well-equipped laboratory.

With the knowledge that buyers throughout the country will accept only first-class goods, cloth inspection calls for a keen eye.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Hathaway Collection of Carman Manuscripts at the U. of N.B.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN WRITING of the Canadian manuscripts in the Dr. Lorne Pierce Collection at Queen's University (S.N., May 10) you state that "there is certainly nothing else like it anywhere else in Canada." It is certainly not my desire to detract from the excellence of the Pierce Collection, but I feel it my duty to inform you that the University of New Brunswick has a similar, if not quite as extensive, collection of manuscripts in the Hathaway Collection. This collection was assembled by the late Rufus Hathaway, Toronto bibliophile and Carman enthusiast, and came to the alma mater of Carman and Roberts some ten years ago largely through the good offices of the same Dr. Pierce. Since that time, some additions have been made to the collection and a continuous expansion is planned for it.

A two-hundred page descriptive bibliography of the letters and manuscripts in the Hathaway Collection has recently been completed by one of my graduate students, Robert G. Lawrence, as part of his work for the Master of Arts degree. Arrangements are currently in progress for the publication of this bibliography. Many of the letters, especially those by Bliss Carman, shed much new light upon the development of Canadian literature and thought.

Fredericton, N.B. DESMOND PACEY, Head of the Department of English, University of New Brunswick.

Political Hypochondriasm

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

DAVID Scott in his article on General de Gaulle (S.N., April 26) evidently has serious doubts as to the timeliness and strategic value of the General's somewhat sudden move. As I read, I was reminded of the story of an American war-correspondent enmeshed in the France of 1940. The fatalistic, almost frivolous, attitude of the Parisians drew from him the following comment:

"I watched the French in Paris playing politics as if it were a bedroom farce, while the clock already was ticking for their march into Gethsemane. One cannot fight barbarians with epigrams."

Subtle, and witty, and wordy were those unfortunate people seven years ago, and such they would appear to be today. Since the Revolution, France has never been able really to make up her mind just what sort of government she wants. She suffers from a species of political hypochondriasm. Chronically uneasy about the state of her political health, she swallows the nostrums of all manner of doctors—and characteristically, they never agree! The Communist medico would call in Dr. Stalin; the old-style ultra-conservative medicine-man would summon Dr. Guise; and between these extremes some twenty-odd other quacks squabble over the patient. Vacillation, like procrastination, is the thief of time. None can doubt the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Scott speaks of the possibility of dictatorship under de Gaulle as almost equally to be dreaded as the rule of a Thorez or a Duclos. If a dictatorship she must have, why should not France select that of the well-tried incorruptible general? Such a choice, as a temporary measure, might prove the best means of preventing, rather than fomenting, civil war.

Or would it be better to keep on waiting until the ever-active Communists — by strictly democratic means, of course—assume control of the government, and thus be in the happy position legally to flatten all recalcitrants?

Lennoxville, Que. H. C. BURT

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Muskoka-Ontario Riding

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A resident in the Muskoka-Ontario riding, may I say that the question of rearranging this constituency (S.N., May 3) has had years of talk and is long long overdue. Here's hoping some action really develops.

To campaign in this riding is a more than usually arduous task. The constituency stretches roughly from Jackson's Point in the south to north of Huntsville, Georgian Bay on the west and eastward to Haliburton district; to say nothing of its interests and problems, the Ontario part having some of the oldest and best developed farms in the province, while Muskoka has its marginal farmers and part-time woodsmen.

If Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, our present representative, is a good and able P.C., then the party will soon find him a riding. However, parliament hasn't made the change yet and with their usual speed, or lack of it, it is doubtful if Mr. Macdonnell need worry of his being deprived of this riding before the next election.

MARJORIE PARKER
Windermere, Muskoka.

Shakespeare, Good or Bad

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE THE controversy over Mr. Wolfit's worth (S.N., April 26), any artist's merit is judged in relation to the times in which he lived. And in a time when, such as ours, Shakespearean performances are notable on this continent for their rarity alone, when so-called "serious" drama, à la Eugene O'Neill, is merely a collection of dirty jokes and profanity strung upon a third rate philosophy, which makes Falstaff seem saintly contemplative by comparison, when "travelling" companies travel from one national or provincial capital to another and ignore the smaller cities and towns, Mr. Wolfit is to be congratulated on his determination to keep alive Shakespearean drama in the "sticks", if for no other reason. These are the real heroes of the drama, not the society darlings who play to over-sophisticated urbanites, attending the theatre because it is done in the best circles, or to kill time. Mr. Wolfit may have been hammy and mediocre — there are grounds for debate even on that—but at least he is doing something that is worth doing, whether he does it superbly or not. No one can be condemned for trying and failing; the condemnation is for those who do not try.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Wolfit's company any time he decides to return, which is considerably more than I can say for Gielgud's boring recital of dated and over-ripe Oscar Wilde.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Theatrical Licence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR New York correspondent (S.N., April 19) referred to a quotation on the bills issued by Mr. Donald Wolfit during his recent Shakespearean tour of North America; a *News Review* critic was reported to have described him as "the greatest actor since Henry Irving." This magazine has always given due credit to Mr. Wolfit for the excellent work he has done in bringing Shakespeare to the theatre-going masses. But it has not hesitated to criticize his performances on several occasions, and I think that the quotation attributed to us could be ascribed to theatrical licence. I can find no trace in our files of our having used this phrase.

London, W.C.1. LEONARD J. COULTER Editor.

Watered-Down Christianity?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial (S.N., March 15) touched on the darkening de-Christianization, so evident to all who can see, in our supposedly Christian land. I am convinced that what has led to this state of indifference to the Christian mode of life more than all other causes is this: the right of each individual to the private interpretation of the Scriptures, which in turn has led to the vast number of religious sects, founded upon their private opinions as taken from the Bible. The outcome of this gives each individual the choice of what doctrines he wishes to accept and what to reject.

As the writer knows from long experience as a teacher, it is common practice for parents to teach nothing whatever to their children in religious doctrine until they have reached maturity, and then advise them to accept what beliefs they think best *or accept none at all* at their will.

Sundered and broken up as Christendom is today, this current laxity in the home surely gives the final coup to Christian life as it has been known. A broken-down Christian religion makes no appeal to the man in the street. He naturally rejects all belief in the supernatural.

How different is a Christian society of this kind to our civil society where the same laws govern and apply to all alike. If there were no courts or judges to decide what was wrong or what was right, how long would our society last with everyone a law unto himself? We would straightway have a totalitarian state settling all our codes, civil and religious, and foisting upon us a tyranny worse than death. This is a danger in our democracies today. Our Christianity is so watered down as to become a mockery among men.

Nazism saw this and almost stepped into the picture. Communism, the far greater evil if not the greatest of all time, has yet to be reckoned with. Christianity of the crusading kind is on the spot.

Edmonton, Alta. JOHN A. CONNELLY

Glastonbury

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent W. A. Wallace (S.N., April 26) is in error regarding Glastonbury, which is in Somerset (England) not Wales. According to tradition St. Patrick came to Glastonbury in 440 A.D. or 377 years after St. Joseph of Arimathea had founded the first primitive church there in A.D. 47/48 to A.D. 63; the latter date being, in the opinion of certain archaeologists, the more likely. This was centuries before the building of Glastonbury Abbey, which suffered almost complete destruction at the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII and is now a ruin.

Victoria, B.C. ARTHUR WARREN

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

MR. STALIN has not only said that there can be cooperation among the Big Four, but, on quite a number of occasions, has gone out of his way to set an example by cooperating all by himself.

•

The recent news item in a Toronto paper stating that water levels have reached an all-time high in many parts of the province, should not be confused with the current popular success of the cocktail bars.

•

The Historical Section of the War Department in Washington is hard at work on a 99-volume history of World War II which will take five years to complete. Most of us would prefer a more conclusive work by making it 100 volumes, and calling it game.

•

A sixty-year-old streetcar conductor of San Francisco with a weakness for matrimony has been placed on probation for marrying thirteen ladies. Perhaps the poor fellow wanted some home practice in the art of persuading people to pass down the car.

•

Monkey Business

American paleontologists are preparing an elaborate expedition to Africa to search for "the missing link" which probably existed fifty million years ago. This seems to be an extravagant venture if its purpose is only to confirm the worst.

•

The Journal of Bacteriology announces that an extract of brain tissue has proved itself to be an effective weapon against staphylococcus infection. We cannot guarantee that this column would serve the purpose even in large doses.

A new gadget is being advertised, described as a movable dish-washer that fits into the sink. We know one who is married and can mow the lawn as well.

•

Following a Toronto police complaint that certain bank robbers left no clues, we appeal to the better nature of the culprits to repair their oversight by mailing a few to the authorities at their earliest convenience.

•

The chicken with three legs, hatched in Ontario, was probably sired by a conscientious father disgusted with what the public gets for its money these days.

•

The information of an art critic who, discussing Mr. Winston Churchill's two paintings accepted by the British Royal Academy, mentions that the artist shows a weakness for red pigments, will at least be quite a pleasant surprise for Mr. Stalin.

•

Lucky Beast?

A Smithsonian Institute report states that "the stupidest creature that ever lived is the Gorgosaurius of a hundred million years ago." But the animal did have enough sense to become extinct.

•

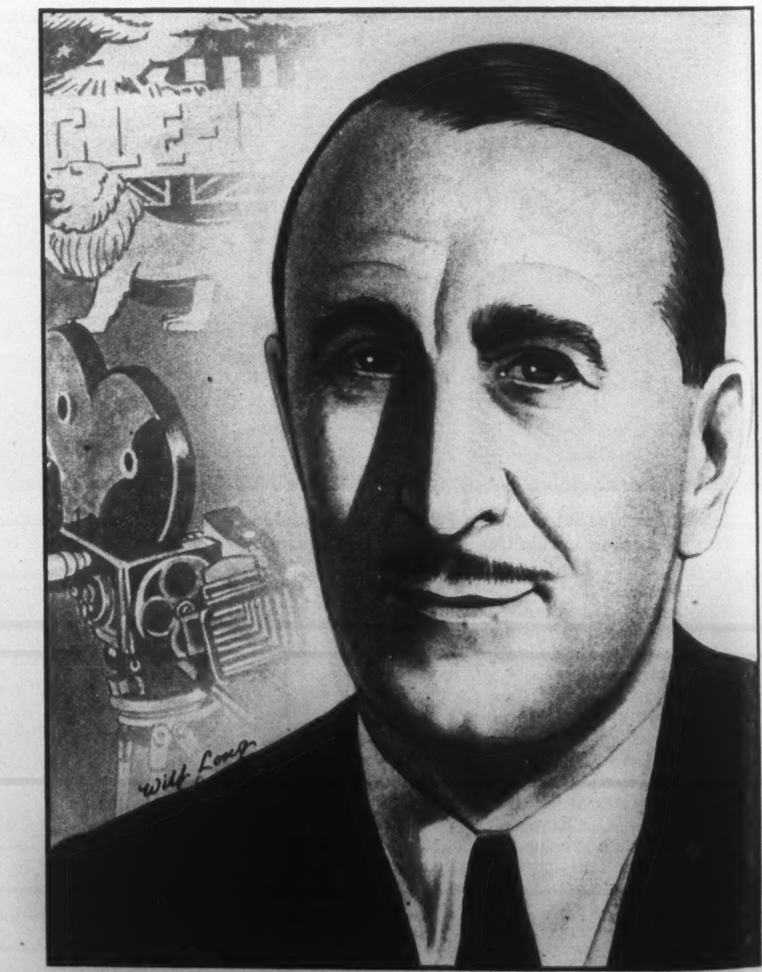
An Ottawa paper asserts that in many homes throughout Canada, the radio "runs constantly like a leaky water tap." The writer evidently refers to an improved model with which we are not familiar.

•

Describing a flying trip he had taken, a columnist writes that, at one point "the alert traveller can see both Montreal and Toronto at the same time." It was thoughtful of him to warn intending passengers of this disheartening contingency.

•

"There's plenty of room in the world for really good authors," says a literary review. But we have an idea the naughty ones will continue to get all the breaks.



J. Arthur Rank, Britain's No. 1 movie-maker, who is arriving this week-end from the U.S. to start a long-deferred sight-seeing tour across Canada. It is his first holiday in eight years and he will be seeing the west coast for the first time. Mr. Rank will address the Empire Club in Toronto on Monday next, and the Board of Trade and Canadian Club in Vancouver on May 26. Pictures made by the J. Arthur Rank Organization are expected to gross $20,000,000 this year from U.S. box offices alone.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

tation under which Japanese possessing Canadian citizenship would continue to suffer; but Mr. Roebuck reveals that the Bill continues an order under which the Minister may determine the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or reside, may order any Japanese to proceed from any place to any other place at any time, and may prohibit any Japanese from residing anywhere except on such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

This of course is nothing less than the right to reduce Canadian citizens, and former members of the armed forces of Canada or her allies, to slavery. It applies to *all* persons of the Japanese race, and a great number of these in Canada are Canadian citizens and many fought on our side in the war. It is entirely irrelevant to argue that these powers will not be used, or will be used only a little. So long as they exist they are capable of being used, and no Canadian, be he Minister, deputy or "Commissioner of Japanese Placement," should ever in time of peace be put in possession of such powers. A statute, which might be entitled "An Act for the Protection of British Columbians from the Mikado of Japan," and which would simply and flatly prohibit all persons of Japanese race from entering British Columbia, would be one thing, and a comparatively reasonable thing; it would at least be government by laws and not by men. But a continued order-in-council which gives to one member of the Cabinet the power to order any Japanese to proceed to Aklavik and to live there as a slave of the local constable or the nearest Eskimo chief is quite another thing, an intolerable one.

BUT NOT WITH THE HOMING BIRDS

(For the unveiling of the Poet's Memorial at the University of New Brunswick on May 15.)

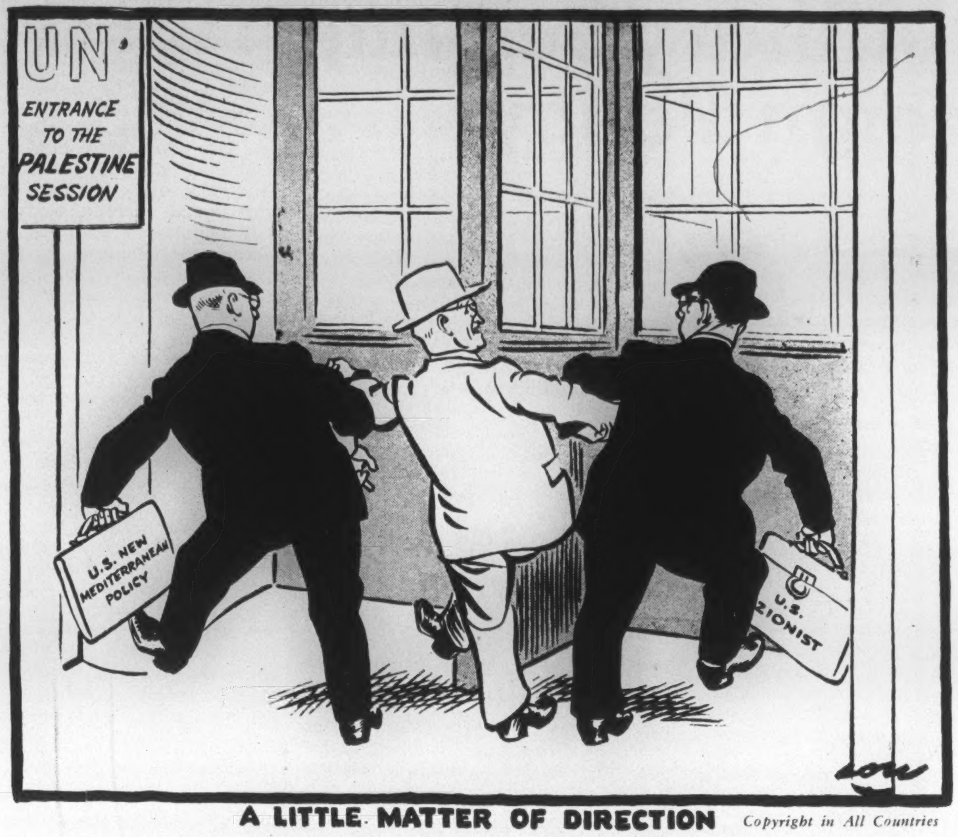
THE geese return: stiff wings raking the stars,
Straight necks out-thrust, strong hearts beating in time,
Thin cries shaking down to our longing souls:
Heralds of Spring and all past Summers' joys.
But not with the homing birds and the waxing suns
Comes sight or step or shadow of them who made
The songs that kept our hearts through frost and snow.
Of them we have only their names, and the word they left
Of these rivers and hills they knew, that we may know them
Year after year, rememb'ring from Spring to Spring.

THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

Toronto Journalism

"PATH of truth thorny one" is the heading placed by the Toronto *Telegram* over the last item in the episode of the Cuyler Young lecture on Iran and the two Toronto evening papers, and nothing could be truer or more apposite. But the thorniness of the path of truth in Toronto is greatly increased by the attitude towards truth of those newspapers themselves. The *Star's* interest in truth is entirely subsidiary to its interest in making itself appear an ardent friend of Russia. The *Telegram's* interest in truth is entirely subsidiary to its interest in making the *Star* appear a liar. A little genuine interest in truth as a primary objective, on the part of either or preferably both of these newspapers, would do a great deal to advance the wisdom and intelligence of the population which they serve.

It was an odd episode. Professor Young, an expert in the Iranian language and for some years a resident of Iran in an official capacity, gave a public lecture on that country in a Toronto hall. The press were invited. The *Telegram* did not think the lecture important enough to report. The *Star* reported it, and gave the report a strong and entirely unjustified pro-Russian slant. The *Telegram* then suddenly developed an intense interest, not in what Professor Young had actually said, but in getting him to deny what the *Star* said he had said. Professor Young however, rather reasonably we think, held that he was entitled to accompany such denial with at least some sentences of what he did say, in which idea the *Telegram* (which had already published "the facts about Iran as we see them" in about a quarter of a column of editorial) was quite unable to follow him. Eventually the *Telegram* in a magnanimous gesture gave him a half column, and confined its own "protest" to about forty lines. The *Star* had meanwhile published its customary "correction" under its customary obscure heading, and probably peace will reign until somebody else gets misreported in the *Star* and then the whole business will begin over again.


UN
ENTRANCE TO THE PALESTINE SESSION
U.S. NEW MEDITERRANEAN POLICY
U.S. ZIONIST
LOW

A LITTLE MATTER OF DIRECTION *Copyright in All Countries*

The obvious remedy, that the *Telegram* should endeavor to give better and more reliable reports of such lectures than the *Star*, instead of giving more publicity to the *Star's* reports by demanding that they be contradicted, is the one thing that seems unlikely to happen.

Cornish on the Obscene

WE CONGRATULATE Professor George A. Cornish of the College of Education on attaining the maximum of publicity that any professor of education can reasonably expect. He selected a good subject, the erotic effectiveness of "Forever Amber," a good victim, in the person of Mr. McAree of the *Globe and Mail*, and some absolutely magnificent phraseology. A professor of education who can say that censors in search of evidence "should not call professors, critics, eunuchs, or old men of ninety" and can refer to "the sexually rhinocerus skin" of Mr. McAree is entitled to publicity, and we are delighted to help him to get some. That a lot of the publicity will leak over and help to increase the circulation of "Forever Amber" may be regrettable, but we cannot help it.

The issue between Professor Cornish and Mr. McAree is the old, old question of the relation between censorship and vulgarity. Professor Cornish quotes Mr. McAree as having said that "'Forever Amber' is not exciting, has no dramatic appeal, no plot with suspense, no attractive literary qualities, no descriptive power, not even accuracy in nature and history;" but we cannot find Professor Cornish taking issue with any of these descriptions except "not exciting," and even there he is using the term "exciting" in an entirely special sense. His point is that millions of "intelligent people" have found the book "intensely interesting because it fed their morbid tastes for the obscene." After that Professor Cornish goes on to express his disbelief that Mr. McAree and a certain unnamed Harvard professor actually "read this book with nothing more than platonic emotions" because "only natural or artificial eunuchs and people over ninety reach this disinterested view of sex" —from which it seems to follow that everybody else suffers from "morbid tastes for the obscene," and we are left to wonder why such a universal proclivity should be described as "morbid" (dictionary definition: diseased, unwholesome, sickly). Professor Cornish's letter does not explicitly state whether he himself found it interesting or not, but it is impossible to suppose that he read it "with nothing more vivid than platonic emotions," for that would imply that he is—well, at least over ninety.

The term "obscene" seems to have changed its meaning in recent years. It originally meant "offensive to modesty or decency," but Professor Cornish uses it in the sense of "salacious" or likely to corrupt the morals, and he appears to assume that anything will corrupt the morals if it arouses emotions which are "more vivid than platonic." This is the kind of attitude which leads to the putting of fig-leaves on the classic statues and the suppression of the Decameron, the Bowdlerization of Shakespeare, and the scrupulous measurement of skirts on bathing beaches. We doubt very greatly if it is possible to preserve the adult part of any population from being occasionally stirred to something "more vivid than platonic emotions," or to prevent by police censorship the publication or performance of anything which will do the stirring. In spite of Professor Cornish we believe that there are people whose aesthetic tastes are so acute that the repulsion which they feel for the artistic demerits of "Forever Amber" inhibits the non-platonic emotion-stirring power which it possesses for less sensitive minds. But we are apprehensive about the proposition that anything which possesses that emotion-stirring power should be suppressed by the police, even with the aid of a jury of "a tinker, a tailor, a candlestick-maker" etc., as Professor Cornish proposes. For such a jury, in the process of suppressing "Forever Amber," is practically certain to suppress also a lot of work of high artistic merit and great moral sincerity, merely because it also deals (though in a totally different spirit) with the physical relation between the sexes.

Public opinion about this book will doubtless continue to be divided between those who would give it the green light and those who stand out for the red, which may be one reason why it is appropriately called "Forever Amber."

International Fair

THE decision to hold an International Trade Fair in Toronto in the first two weeks of June of next year is the logical consequence of the great increase in Canada's potentialities as an exporting nation owing to the worldwide shortage of goods which we can readily produce and to the credits voted by us to various other countries to relieve them of the necessity of paying for these goods in cash. The Fair, which will resemble the famous Leipzig Fair more than the type of exhibition to which this continent is accustomed, will be designed primarily to interest and inform professional buyers only, and for a large part of its time will be open only to persons accredited in that capacity, in order that they may study the goods on show without being interfered with by the general public.

The Fair will also be a two-way business, with Canadian buyers examining the offerings of outside producers just as much as outside buyers will examine the offerings of Canadian producers. This should do something to help break down the tradition, surviving from our ultra-Protectionist era when we were a heavily debtor country, that the importation of foreign goods into Canada is a criminal offence, and it should also help to make Canada a much more efficient and selective buyer on the world market.

Owing to the situation of Toronto near the American border and the lack up to now of any similar Trade Fair in the United States it is highly probable that there will also be quite a lot of both American buying and American selling, and that while Canada may be concerned in some of these transactions, there will be others in which she will not be concerned as a participant at all. The larger and more diversified the groups of buyers and sellers that can be brought together, the better the Fair will be. That some of the outside exhibitors will be offering their goods in competition with Canadians is no drawback whatever; the kind of foreign trade which Canada needs to build up is that which can stand competition from any source, and to know our competition will be a great help towards meeting it.

SATURDAY NIGHT looks forward to this event with the greatest anticipation, as pretty certain to form a milestone in the economic history of the country, and we bespeak for it the enthusiastic cooperation of all who are, or who would like to be, interested in the export and import trade of Canada—the two faces of a single coin, the inner and outer surfaces of a single door which, if opened at all, must admit traffic in either direction.

Let's Be Notorious

WE HAVE a new book on our desk entitled "How To Become Well Known". It is written by Henry F. Woods Jr., dedicated to Henry F. Woods Sr., and published by Collins ($2.75). We think Mr. Woods over-estimates the importance of becoming well known. He says that it is "a requisite to success". It isn't, except in certain lines of endeavor; in other lines, such as burglary and forgery, it may even be a handicap. He says that it gets you into influential people's offices easily, which is no doubt an advantage for a salesman but is one of the last things we should ever personally want. He rashly cites the late Dr. Dafoe as an example; nobody could have been less well known than Dr. Dafoe when he achieved the great success of his career—keeping the quintuplets alive,—and after that his chief trouble was to keep himself from becoming too well known for his own comfort.

Becoming well known is like any other form of achievement; if you want it badly enough you can achieve it. Some of the methods suggested by Mr. Woods seem to us rather horrible. One John Marvin Yost of Pikesville, Ky., became well known by having the employees of his bank sing hymns with an electric organ before banking hours. "In a Colorado city a movie owner became well known locally by presenting each male patron with a kiss from his favorite usherette". Dwight L. Moody began his ascent to notoriety—the thing that Mr. Woods is talking about cannot possibly be called fame—when, having emptied out a parishioner's jug of whiskey and thereby considerably annoyed him, he "fell on his knees and prayed". We have long suspected that some prayers are not exclusively directed to the Almighty, but the use of them for Mr. Wood's purpose was definitely reprehended by the Founder of Christianity.

Max Beerbohm once wrote of Henry Irving as preserving "in the glare of fame that quality of mystery which is not essential to genius, but which is the safest insurance against oblivion". Mr. Wood's notables are not in the least concerned about oblivion; if they can get into the offices of influential people today they are willing to be forgotten tomorrow. And fortunately most of them will be.

SIXTY-FIVE, PLEASE

SMILING, I muse upon events
In elder days afar.
When to Jake's barber-shop I took my way,
For Jake was musical and loved to play,
He'd cut my hair for fifteen cents
Then twang the light guitar.

Jake played the E Flat cornet too
And the euphonium.
If customers were scarce he'd flaunt his art.
His brave harmonica could move the heart
And on the banjo he could do
A nifty tum-te-tum.

I know a raft of barbers now,
A most untuneful lot.
With a machine they mow my thinning hair,
(Noting the dandruff with contemptuous air)
And charge me—with a brazen brow
All the loose change I've got.

J.E.M.

A Peacetime Military Scheme to Match Foreign Policy

By J. H. ELMSLEY

Canada's defence needs and policies are here subjected to study by a retired Canadian Major General. Regardless of party, financial or labor considerations, a country's military program is determined by the foreign policy which it supports. The writer suggests that a non-party parliamentary Defence Committee could represent all interests and advise the Cabinet, parliament and the public on the strength and maintenance of our armed forces.

Other matters discussed are permanent garrisons at points of vital strategical importance to us in war, a mobile army, a standing army of 60 per cent war strength, and the need for a clearer and more effective U.S.-Canada Joint Defence Committee. Armed forces, he contents, must be placed on a sound basis from a war and not a political viewpoint.

WE ARE now entering a postwar period similar to that following the war of 1914-18. The public is demanding in no uncertain terms that our Government expenditures be reduced drastically. In this respect a writer in a weekly paper advocates the abolition of our armed forces and the utilization of the money so saved in building up Canada as an economic and not as a fifth rate military power.

These proposals would appear to be fantastic and those of an extremist unless we realize that our economic power in World Wars I and II was of far greater value to our war allies than our military power and that the United States occupies her dominating position in the world today primarily by the force of her economic and not her military strength.

After the First Great War the Canadian Government in 1920 approved the establishments of our armed forces as submitted by their military advisers, which at the time were regarded as quite moderate from a military and economic viewpoint. When, however, the public brought pressure to bear on the Government to reduce their expenditures, as they are doing at the present date, the estimates for the maintenance of the armed forces were cut and recut yearly until the strength of the regular army had been reduced from 8,000 all ranks to 2,500 and the reserve army (Militia) from 80,000 to 22,000. The period of training for the latter was also cut from 15-20 days per annum to 6 days and the arms and equipment used for training were admittedly obsolete for the purposes of modern war.

All responsible officers recognized that the maintenance of our armed forces under these conditions was a hopeless farce and that it would have been preferable to abolish our army *in toto* than to waste public funds on an organization that could not fulfil the role for which it had been created. During the period of these drastic cuts in military expenditures the cabinet members of both the Liberal and Conservative governments were opposed to these reductions but parliament, the press and the public forced this action upon them.

If in the future, however, it is recognized that the cabinet of any government is primarily responsible for our foreign policy and the strength of our armed forces in support of this policy, then the public irrespective of party, financial or labor conditions must recognize that they have no right to repudiate or weaken this policy. If the public is not prepared to accept this principle, then we must necessarily cancel our membership as a nation in the British Commonwealth and United Nations and adopt a policy of complete isolation and neutrality in the event of any future war. Belgium adopted this policy some two years prior to the outbreak of war in 1939. She cancelled her military alliance with France with the result that standing alone she was overwhelmed by Germany and her defeat, in addition, was a primary factor in the subsequent defeat of France. The U.S. too adopted a policy of isolation but found after Pearl Harbor that she had to fight for her existence as a nation.

Foreign Relations

The foreign policy of a nation is not determined by her own people but by the relations and alliances she maintains with foreign nations through the accredited members of her government. This policy must be of a permanent character, otherwise no nation will trust us if it is liable to change as the result of an election based on local or selfish interests. Furthermore, under our system of volunteer service for our regular armed forces any Canadian lad would be a fool to enlist for a proposed period of three to five years or more if he realizes that owing to some change of policy or cut in estimates he is discharged and on the street within a year or so of his enlistment.

Assuming, however, that there is no alteration in the future regarding the responsibilities of the Cabinet in regard to foreign policy and armed strength, and in view of the fact that the average cabinet minister has neither the knowledge nor inclination to deal with the intricate matters of defence, it would be obviously desirable to establish a non-party parliamentary Defence Committee in the hopes of avoiding the friction that existed prior to 1939 between the Cabinet and the armed forces when the storm-clouds were gathering and the friction between the Cabinet, the public and armed forces which reached so dangerous a level in the last war. This Committee could represent all interests and advise the Cabinet, parliament and the public on the strength and maintenance of our armed forces. At present the forces have no representation as the Minister of Defence represents the Cabinet and not the interests of the armed services and, as he is often a civilian, he does not even understand their interests and difficulties.

Governments of the past have not realized that under the laws of conscription a youth is forced to serve his country in the armed forces but under a volunteer system the government is wholly dependent on the good-will of young men to supply the manpower to fill our armed establishments. The modern lad certainly will not do so under peace conditions unless the conditions of service are favorable and acceptable to him as the master of his own actions. This Committee should give serious consideration to the following factors.

Steps to Security

The first factor in our defence scheme is the security of our own territory by means of permanent garrisons, irrespective of the activities of any mobile army units or those of the R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. These defences must be supplied by the army and include the defence of naval or commercial ports, airfields and areas or points of vital strategical importance to us in war. The Chief of Staff for the army with those of the R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. could determine with accuracy the force required to undertake these responsibilities which would be relatively small and cause the taxpayer no anxiety.

The second factor is the maintenance of our mobile army (exclusive of R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. forces) for our own defence and as a member of the British Commonwealth and United Nations. These requirements can be regarded as one as mobile forces designed for local defence can be used for offensive purposes overseas.

In shaping this policy we must realize that we have been involved in war on three occasions as a Dominion since 1898 though our vital interests and territory were not threatened directly and a part of our population was opposed to our active participation in these wars, yet there is no reason to assume that we shall adopt a different policy if the interests of the Empire are again threatened. Our known and accepted commitments to the Security Council of the U.N. must also be fulfilled both for our own security and in the interests of world peace and these commitments must be maintained on a standard of efficiency acceptable to the Council.

Our own defence forces if maintained on a high standard of efficiency should be sufficient to fulfil our obligations to the Empire and the U.N. It should be recognized, too, that under modern war conditions small but highly trained forces complete in every detail are preferable to larger ones lacking in some essential war requirements.

Our former military policy has provided for the maintenance of a small regular army backed by large reserve units (Militia) but with the introduction of airborne troops and the liability of attack within hours of a declaration of war this policy must be regarded as obsolete. In the future we must maintain a large regular army ready to undertake active operations immediately backed by a small reserve army. Our experiences in World War I and II and those of the Americans have indicated that the average reserve unit is of no value for war purposes until it has undergone an intense period of training for some eight months or more after mobilization.

The maintenance of a large regular army may be somewhat frightening to a taxpayer unless we adopt the European plan of maintaining a standing army at approximately some 60 per cent of its war strength and by using trained army reservists to bring units from a peace to a war footing in an emergency. This is not only an economical method but tends to increase the fighting efficiency of a unit as reservists are usually an older and more experienced type of man than the serving soldier.

The third factor is our relations with the U.S. and a realization that

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our enormous territory so thinly populated is not only a grave danger to our security but to that of the U.S. We are as dangerous to U.S. security as Belgium was to France in 1940. Formerly our defence measures provided solely for the protection of our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards against invasion and the U.S. has spent vast sums on an identical policy. Now, however, these defences can be by-passed because modern conditions of war have opened up the Arctic and rendered Canada and the U.S. open to attack from the north. The Arctic will be of no more value to us against invasion than the Himalayas and Burma mountains proved to be a protection to India in the last war.

No responsible Canadian or American could expect Canada with her small population and limited financial resources to undertake an adequate defence of the Arctic for her own security and that of the U.S., and if the U.S. offered to take over and man various strategical areas in the Arctic, Russia would promptly and rightly regard this as an unfriendly act. Prior to 1914 and '39 Great Britain and France had negotiated a military alliance for defence purposes only and under this type of alliance "General Staff Talks" are regarded as permissible and legitimate and no outside nation has the right to object. When war actually occurred in 1914 and '39, the B.E.F. moved into its allotted positions in France with clockwork precision and without loss of valuable time as the General Staffs had made all the necessary arrangements beforehand. Our defence of the Arctic must be based on similar lines with the U.S. unless we propose to adopt an attitude similar to that of Belgium in 1940.

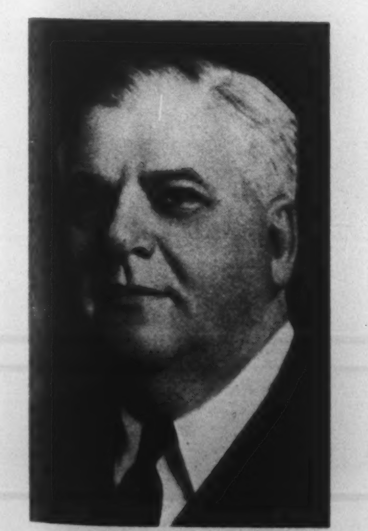
Ineffectual Committee?

I know that we have a joint defence committee with the U.S. but I have no faith in a committee of this description as their reports are regarded as confidential by the Cabinet and their recommendations are not binding on the Canadian and U.S. governments as the provisions of a military alliance would be. If the U.S. regards it as desirable to furnish money and expert advice on the establishment of Canadian weather stations in the Arctic, they should support our defence measures in this area on the same principle, but without prejudice or obligation on our part to assist them or be associated with them in any future war unless the security of our territory is endangered.

Experts have claimed that it is unlikely that the British Empire will be involved in war on her own account during the next ten years but no one would guarantee that this estimate is applicable to the U.S. with her existing commitments in Europe and Asia both of an economic and military character. In the event of war between the U.S. and another power, such as Russia, our position would be one of grave danger irrespective of our desire to remain neutral, and if we become involved in war the British Empire may also be involved. Our military relations with the U.S. present a difficult and urgent problem and is not one to be ignored or dealt with at some unknown date in the future on the grounds that the Cabinet has no definite views on this subject or the establishment of a much needed Defence Committee to deal with all naval, army and air requirements.

Great Britain has always maintained a Defence Committee which has been of great value in the past and France, Germany and Italy have always recognized this necessity in the establishments of their General Staffs as advisers to the government and public. It is not generally known in Canada that these Staffs invariably consist of a majority of outstanding civilians and so called brass hats are only included to represent the interests of the combat services which is only reasonable and just. A Defence Committee or General Staff is not an organization of Colonel Blimps as represented by our evening press but a body of men charged with the duty, in the event of war, of giving our armed forces at least an even break in the field of operations with those of the enemy. So many nations have been defeated in the past because their leaders have ignored this elementary principle in the shaping of their foreign policy.

A parliamentary Defence Committee could unquestionably reduce our military expenditures in an intelligent manner, if necessary, without endangering our war efficiency. The Cabinet's recent and arbitrary over-all cut of 25 per cent of the personnel of our forces was a dangerous procedure as military powers usually reduce their armed strength by the abolition of whole divisions which are formations of all arms of the service complete in themselves and this method does not affect the war efficiency of the remaining formations. Unless the administration of our armed forces is placed on a sound basis from a war and not a political viewpoint I would support the writer who advocated the abolition of armed forces with the exception of the R.C.A.F. which is now a type of general service formation as it embodies many of the outstanding fighting characteristics of both the navy and army.



MR. P. R. GARDINER

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. P. R. Gardiner was elected a Director.

Mr. Gardiner is President of the Acadia-Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Halifax and Saint John, N.B., Vice-President of Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Company, Toronto, Vice-President of Edge Moor Iron Works Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, Director of Maple Leaf Gardens Limited, Toronto, Director of Capital Wire Cloth and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ottawa, and other industrial companies. *

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OTTAWA LETTER

Pacific Great Eastern Railway May Be a Four-Way Partnership

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Pacific Great Eastern Railway is back into the news this week. Premier John Hart of British Columbia spent some time in Montreal interviewing the presidents of the two major railway systems. He went there from Ottawa, where he had held talks with Dominion cabinet ministers and officials of the Department of Transport. His mission can be summed up in a sentence: he wants a four-way partnership—composed of the national government, the provincial government and the two railway systems—to extend the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Peace River country by way of the Pine Pass Route.

British Columbia readers won't need to be reminded what the Pacific Great Eastern Railway consists of today. As taxpayers they have had plenty of reason to be familiar with it. (In 1939 the Rowell-Sirois Commission estimated that one-half of the provincial debt of that date was attributable, if accrued interest due to the province was included, to that single railway project). But Canadians in other parts of the country may find a few words of background useful.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway runs from Squamish, a few miles north of Vancouver, to Quesnel, about 80 miles south of Prince George, which is on the Canadian National line between Jasper and Prince Rupert. It taps the central interior region of a very rich province, but it has the dubious distinction of not making any rail connection with any other railway system.

The Pacific Great Eastern is an orphan of the great railway boom which accompanied the era of fabulous expansion which began about the turn of the century. It was originally meant to form a major outlet to the Pacific Ocean of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It was expected to tap the vast resources of north-eastern and central British Columbia and high hopes were entertained of it when it was begun in 1912. The British Columbia government undertook to assist the private company which was established to build it, by payment of subsidy and a guarantee of the company's bonds.

Troubles Early and Late

Like a lot of other Canadian railway companies, this one ran into trouble in the First Great War. Its funds ran out with only a short distance of the original proposed line actually constructed. To protect its investment, the government of British Columbia had to take over the line in 1917. By 1921, when the line had been completed from tidewater to Quesnel (but still 80 miles short of a link with the transcontinental line running through to Prince Rupert), provincial government funds ran out too. The first train ran in that year and service has been maintained since, but the link with Prince George has never been completed. In 1934 the province sought, unsuccessfully, to persuade Ottawa that "elementary principles of justice and fairness should compel the government (Dominion) to take over the Pacific Great Eastern as part of the national system of Canada."

The completion of the Pacific Great Eastern has frequently been tied up with the now hoary demands of the Peace River country for an outlet to the Pacific, though such a direct outlet could be provided by a link between Dawson Creek and the Canadian National Railways. However, should the building of such a link coincide with the extension of the P.G.E. to Prince George, the route to the sea, from the Peace River country, would be reduced by about 180 miles, as compared with alternative routings.

The inhabitants of the Peace River country are mainly concerned with a speedier and cheaper outlet for their produce. But the government of British Columbia is chiefly interested in the development of the rich resources of the country lying between the Canadian National Prince Rupert line and the Alaska Highway. There has been a vast amount of study of the best route through the mountains. When the Peace River outlet was debated in the House of Commons a year ago, the route favored was an extension of the Dawson Creek line west to Hudson Hope (where there are some valuable coal deposits) and then south-west to Prince George, via the Peace Pass.

But Premier Hart recommended to Ottawa last week that if a four-way partnership such as he advocates comes into being, they should consider very carefully another alternative. That would be to follow the Pine Pass route to link up with the railway already serving the Peace River country.

One factor favoring the Pine Pass Route is that considerable progress has already been made toward completing a highway outlet from the Peace River country via that Pass. Road construction has been under way from both the Prince George and Dawson Creek ends, and completion within a year is expected. This highway would save railway construction costs by serving as a "tote" road.

Requisite Grades

However, it should be noted that the joint committee appointed in 1945 by the provincial government to report on the extension of the P.G.E. asserted that "the Peace Pass route is the only one with the requisite grades."

That same committee was moderately optimistic about such an extension paying its way. It estimated that such an extension would run up the cost of operating the P.G.E. by an additional million dollars a year, and added that "with the present amount of traffic in sight extension will not improve the balance sheet of the Pacific Great Eastern railway." It added, however, that a million tons of available railway freight would alter this conclusion. Promoters of the extension claim that this additional tonnage is already in sight.

They base this conclusion on the prospect of 300,000 tons a year of forest products and 750,000 tons of coal.

The 1945 report summed up the possibilities of the virgin country to be tapped as follows:

"In general terms the whole country has resources in land, forests and minerals that will support population. The forests can be seen and have been examined; the type of soil is known; the fisheries have been used by the pioneers; the minerals have been appraised: surface indications show coal, silver, copper, lead, uranium, gold."

It is claimed that the coal is very good, that tests for use as a steam coal with about 8,000 tons have shown the Carbon field fuel "superior to Canmore and Bankhead." Average B.T.U.'s are said to be 14,700 and the coal is low in ash, sulphur and moisture. The mineable reserves estimated in the Carroll report (1946) are from 250 to 500 million tons—enough to meet the prospective export demand of 750,000 tons a year for at least three hundred years.

To be served and tapped by these new railway and highway programs (including those proposed as spurs from the existing railway lines on the Alberta side of the Peace River Block) are some of the most important soil reserves still remaining to be settled in Canada. The 1945 report quoted above places the figure at between 15 and 20 million acres, which is rather more optimistic than surveys undertaken by the Dominion Government. The great unknown at the moment is the possibility of further important mineral strikes.

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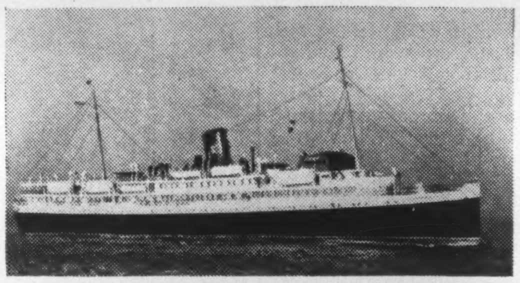

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Substance, Not Forms, Needed for Peace

By R. M. COPER

A large part of the discussion of the German treaty revolves around political forms. As an example, the writer of this article cites the question of a central police force for Germany.

A central police force does not in itself mean dictatorship. Canada has the R.C.M.P., the United States has the F.B.I.

A State police, in Germany as elsewhere, is as good or as bad as the government from which it receives its instructions.

DEPARTING from Moscow, Mr. Bevin declared with respect to Germany that Britain wanted economic unity and a political constitution first. A few days later, a Labor member of the British Parliament, Mr. W. N. Warby, said in an international commentary, carried by the C.B.C., that Mr. Marshall had resigned himself to a permanent split of Europe into an Eastern and a Western part, the latter including the west of Germany, while Mr. Bevin was still struggling against this catastrophic prospect. In Mr. Warby's opinion the next American step will be the suggestion to merge the American and British zones politically as they have been merged economically; and Mr. Warby hoped that Mr. Bevin would resist this step to the utmost.

It seems that too many visitors at Moscow—and not only at Moscow and not only visitors—were hypnotized by political forms and gave little thought to the substance that was to appear in these forms. This substance is to be a new German State. It ought to be clear that this new German State cannot have a democratic form from the outset and that any conference which deals with the German problem can achieve no more—and must achieve no less—than the hammering-out of a German economic and social substance that will *ultimately* assume a democratic form.

To illustrate this neglect of substance and this overrating of form let us look here at one point only, the question of a central police force for Germany. Such a force is advocated by Russia and opposed by Britain, France, and the United States. The reason for the latters' opposition is that both Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany have, or had, central police forces and that both are, or were, dictatorships. As for the Russians' insistence on a German central police force, their reason has not become clear. The general belief is that a State police is a necessary adjunct of the present Russian government and that, therefore, because this government is communist, a central State police is a necessary adjunct of any communist government; and that the Russian demand for such a police force in Germany is a sign of the Russian intention to communize Germany.

Not a Sign

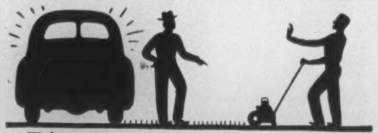
Now, it is not true that a central State police is a sign of nazism or communism. Both Canada and the United States have such forces, the R.C.M.P. and the F.B.I. Germany never had a central police force until the advent of Hitler. But we in Canada are neither nazi nor communist although we have the R.C.M.P. The simple point is that a central police force is as good or as bad as the government from which it receives its instructions. Whether we in Canada turn nazi or communist (if any) is up to us, not to the R.C.M.P.

Likewise, a central State police to be established in Germany now would be communist if a communist régime were established there. Otherwise, it would be just as good or as bad as the actual régime that will be set up. In 1918, for instance, the old régime was re-established in Germany in the new form of a republic. In the German Empire the police had been under the jurisdiction of the federal States (comparable to the provinces in Canada). Nothing was changed in this respect. In order for Germany to go truly democratic in 1918, it would have been necessary to put the police under the jurisdiction of the municipalities.

An attempt to do so was made in Berlin. It was supported by part of the Liberals, of the Social Democrats, and of the Communists. But all these parties were split in themselves. For instance, many Communists wanted to leave the police in the hands of the federal States (in this case, Prussia) because they hoped to conquer the States and with them the police forces. A reactionary wing of the Social Democrats in coalition with other reactionaries was in possession of the central power then. They realized that municipal police forces spelled true democracy, and the Berlin force was wiped out in one of the most ferocious actions in the annals of revolutions.

Does this same state of affairs prevail in Germany today? In other words, if municipal police forces meant democracy in 1918, does a central State police mean dictatorship today; is what was correct in 1918 also correct today? It is not. Democracy in Germany cannot now be insured by German police forces of any description, although naturally there must be a police. Nor can it be insured by political atomization of which municipal police forces, otherwise than in 1918, would be the contemporary expression.

Too many secret Nazis are lying in wait inconspicuously and "legally", by ballot, to capture these atomized governments including their police forces. If we call this sort of thing democracy, and if—which is surely to be expected—the Germans, left to themselves (whenever this may be), blossom forth by "freely" electing reactionary governments which—with equal certainty—will be merged into even greater units until in the end there is a repetition of Hitlerism: how are we then going to withdraw from the Germans the "democracy" with which we blessed them?



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mr. Wallace and Miss A.

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MR. HENRY Wallace has succeeded in embarrassing a great many people in the past few months. But I doubt if he has disconcerted anyone as completely as he has my friend Miss A.

For reasons connected with her United Empire Loyalist background, or with her training in history, or possibly simply with her glands, Miss A. has always been highly critical with the United States of America. If you point out to her that the Americans are a friendly, energetic, generous and enthusiastic people, she replies that their friendliness is just noise and their energy a form of nervous hypertension brought on by their excessive rate of living. Their generosity, she declares, always turns out to be self-interest and their enthusiasm is merely a state of national hysteria.

Whenever an American engages in flagpole sitting or goldfish swallowing or shooting up another American in the State Legislature, Miss A. always says, "How typically American!" Occasionally to be sure she has met American visitors who have been able to overcome her prejudices. When this happens she points out that you would never dream they were Americans.

Miss A. declares that the American people have no respect for law and order. She admits that in spite of their badly regulated national habits they have a good deal of technical accomplishment to their credit, but points out that they owe their comfortable way of life to their ruthless system of standardization. Everything in American life is standardized, she declares. Even American marriages come with replaceable parts.

In postwar days Miss A. used to slip across to Buffalo and come back with half-a-dozen pairs of standardized rayon panties and three or four slips under her black basic dress. She had no compunction about evading the customs regulations on these occasions. On the contrary she felt it to be a perfectly justifiable reprisal for the American invasion of Canada back in 1812.

Miss A. is still fighting the War of 1812. She is convinced that only the protection of the Mother Country prevents the United States from making another attempt to capture the Dominion. She believes too that if it weren't for the vigilance of people who share her point of view the United States would make off with the St. Lawrence waterway right under Canadian noses.

WHEN any slighting reference is made to the British Royal family in the American press, Miss A. vibrates like a sensitive instrument struck by a rude hand. She vibrated, however, at an even higher rate of indignation over the wildly enthusiastic reception given to King George and Queen Elizabeth on their visit to the United States and was particularly affronted by the introduction of hot dogs into the Royal menu. Americans, she says, have no conception of how to treat Royalty.

A friend of Miss A's. once told her of having met an American visitor who said that the United States had won World War I. This was almost twenty years ago, and Miss A. has been telling the story ever since. She has varied it however in the past few years. The same friend told of meeting an American visitor who claimed the United States had won World War II. Miss A. doesn't know whether this was the same American visitor or two different ones, since she wasn't present on either occasion. She says she only wishes she *had* been.

Miss A. never hesitates to state her opinions about the United States in front of American visitors. She is convinced that her opinions are shared by everyone, including Americans, and is always surprised when Americans show resentment at hearing them stated frankly and publicly.

When the American loan to Britain was under discussion, Miss A. predicted that the money-worshipping Americans would never part with four billion dollars to aid the unfortunate British nation. When the loan went through she pointed out that it was, after all, simply a business deal, and the dollar-worshipping Americans would make sure that they got back every cent.

She deplores the racial animosities in the Southern States, which she regards as typically American. She also regards New York as a typically American city and says she doesn't care to visit it because there are too many Jews.

She is convinced that American isolationism after World War I was responsible for World War II. Until recently she was equally convinced that American interest in world affairs since World War II would inevitably lead to World War III. American ambition, she pointed out, was to supplant British influence all over the world. She noted with approval the reports, many of them from American sources, of the growing unpopularity of the United States in various parts of the world. When any American wrote reporting favorably on any United States activities abroad, or commending America's growing sense of world responsibility, Miss A. said indignantly that it was just the usual American flag-waving.

Henry Wallace's famous Madison Square Garden speech condemning the aims of British imperialism sent Miss A. to bed with nervous indigestion the rest of the day. Whenever the Wallace name was mentioned after that Miss A. would say *"Wallace!* That, that, that—" and then close her lips tightly and turn crimson. She had literally no words that would be appropriate at the same time to her cultivated habits of speech and her opinion of Henry Wallace.

AT THIS time Miss A. was in a fairly safe position, since she felt Mr. Wallace and his opinions to be equally abhorrent. It wasn't until Mr. Wallace went abroad and began denouncing American imperialistic policy that Miss A. found herself in one of the most difficult political predicaments of her career.

For a woman of Miss A.'s spirit and convictions it was an intolerable situation. She couldn't endorse Mr. Wallace's unfavorable opinions about America without endorsing Mr. Wallace. She couldn't endorse Mr. Wallace without endorsing Mr. Wallace's unfavorable opinions about Great Britain. The dilemma left her almost as confused about international policy as Mr. Wallace himself, though not nearly so happy about it.

When *Pravda, Izvestia* and *Red Star* came out with favorable comments on Mr. Wallace's speeches, Miss A. realized that her ambiguous position was no longer tenable. It was a choice between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. In the end she came out firmly on the side of America.

The last time I saw Miss A. she was filled with indignation at what she described as the Moscow-directed attacks on the United States of America. She recalled the thankless gift of American Lend Lease to the Soviet and dwelt glowingly on the memory of the late President Roosevelt. She strongly commended President Truman and the Truman policy in Greece and Turkey. She drew my attention to the four thousand miles of unfortified boundary-line between Canada and the United States. The United States, she declared, had always proved itself a great, generous, freedom-loving nation, and only the politically misled or the deliberately unscrupulous could possibly represent it as a threat to world peace. Altogether it was the longest and most eloquent speech I had ever heard from Miss A., with whole passages that could easily have been set to the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

I was delighted at these signs of grace in Miss A., and when it was over I ventured for the first time in several weeks to mention the name of Henry Wallace.

"Oh, Henry Wallace," Miss A. said, "everybody knows what Henry Wallace is. Erratic, publicity-seeking, badly informed—just a typical American."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Voice of America Broadcasts Are Offsetting Soviet Propaganda

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

CANADIANS who recall the wartime agitation by segments of the press loyal to the King Administration to publicize Canada in the United States will be especially interested in the current agitation here to still the State Department's, shortwaved "Voice of America."

President Truman's "stop-Communism" program has been given the green light with Congressional endorsation of the $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid bill. The Administration is now proposing to improve its public relations approach to foreign affairs by shifting the emphasis in the Truman Doctrine from an ideological crusade against Communism to an economic plan to help rebuild Europe and the Far East and sell the world on American democracy.

Economy-minded Republicans led by Representative John Taber of New York, Appropriations Committee Chief, have long had the knife out for the State Department's Office of International Information and Culture, especially the radio programs.

The House Appropriations Committee slashed off the cultural program's $30,000,000 budget, but Senate sentiment is not as strongly opposed to the project. The program is not yet dead and there is a campaign to restore the funds on the House floor. This endeavor has precipitated a spirited press battle. Supporters of Assistant State Secretary Benton's cultural program contend that it was ignorance abroad of the vast strength of America—especially in the mind of Adolf Hitler—that brought on the second World War. Now, they argue, there is just as much danger that more misunderstanding about this country is heading the world for another war.

They contend that progress has been made by the Voice of America broadcasts in dispelling European delusions and explaining American intentions abroad. This is a point on which critics of the broadcasts differ, and vehemently.

In view of Russia's vigorous shortwave program to inform the world about the benefits of Communism and the shortcomings of other economic systems, this subject is of more than casual interest to Canadians as well as Americans. Canada's attempt to set up a special information service in the United States has not advanced far past the useless press office that was the sole outlet for Canadian information here before the Wartime Information Board came into existence. That Board did little more than provide cushy jobs for several individuals, who warmed chairs in expensive offices in Washington and New York and wore out elbows of their suits "selling Canada" at the Press Club bar, or in Louis' near Rockefeller Centre.

U.S. Information on Canada

There is a real hunger for information about Canada, and some facility should be provided whereby information, over and above that carried by wire services, could be supplied directly to American newspapers and magazines. It is not sufficient to have merely a standby query service, useful as is that function.

Defenders of the Voice of America point out that the department has been broadcasting 1,800 hours a month on a budget of $7,803,000. An additional $6,168,000 was asked to build relay stations in Tangiers and Liberia to strengthen transmission. A comparison is made between these figures and the 10-million-dollar annual advertising budgets of Proctor and Gamble, most of which go into radio.

"Is this country unwilling," inquires radio authority John Crosby, "to spend less than two of its large corporations to advertise its democracy?"

The Voice of America is beamed to an estimated 20 million short-wave receivers, located in many lands. The Department reported it received 85,000 letters last year, although critics charge that only four of these were from Russia.

Perhaps the most telling argument for the broadcasts is the fact that Russia is reported to be broadcasting a steady stream of misinformation about America to the world. Monitors report that in one week, these distortions were transmitted from Russian short-wave stations:

That the United States has started an armaments race, is trying to capture key political positions in Europe, is making a colony out of the Philippines, and that American policy in the Far East is one of world conquest, that most Americans oppose the Truman Doctrine, and that American policy in Germany is aimed at enslavement of nations.

Tell Truth about Relief

Voice of America supporters call attention to the fact that the nation has spent billions of dollars in relief for foreign countries, in addition to the Greek-Turkish aid measure. They argue that it is only common sense to spend the relatively small additional sum to tell the world the truth about the country. Thus, it is claimed, there is a dual need for an information program abroad. Firstly, to combat vicious anti-American propaganda being dinned into so many ears through the Russian radio. Secondly, to present a true and undistorted picture of America in order to educate the world to the benefits of a democracy.

Information experts declare that there is an increasing demand around the world for information about America, its history, institutions and culture. This has developed from the vitally important role that the country has assumed in foreign affairs.

"To cut off the State Department's information program," declared commentator Barnet Nover, "would give this country's rivals and enemies a free hand. No policy could be more stupid and self-destructive."

Opponents declare that dispatches radioed or cabled daily from Washington to the foreign branches of O.I.C. show poor selection and are rarely of interest to space-hungry foreign newspapers. The charge is also made that agencies of the O.I.C. are top-heavy and filled with bureaucrats drawing good salaries.

There is one flaw in critics of personnel or programs offered by the Voice of America. They call attention to the alleged inadequacy of both, and then make comparisons with the work of the "best-organized propaganda machine in the world," (i.e. the Russian).

The United States has through its bipartisan foreign policy indicated its intention to carry its load in world affairs.

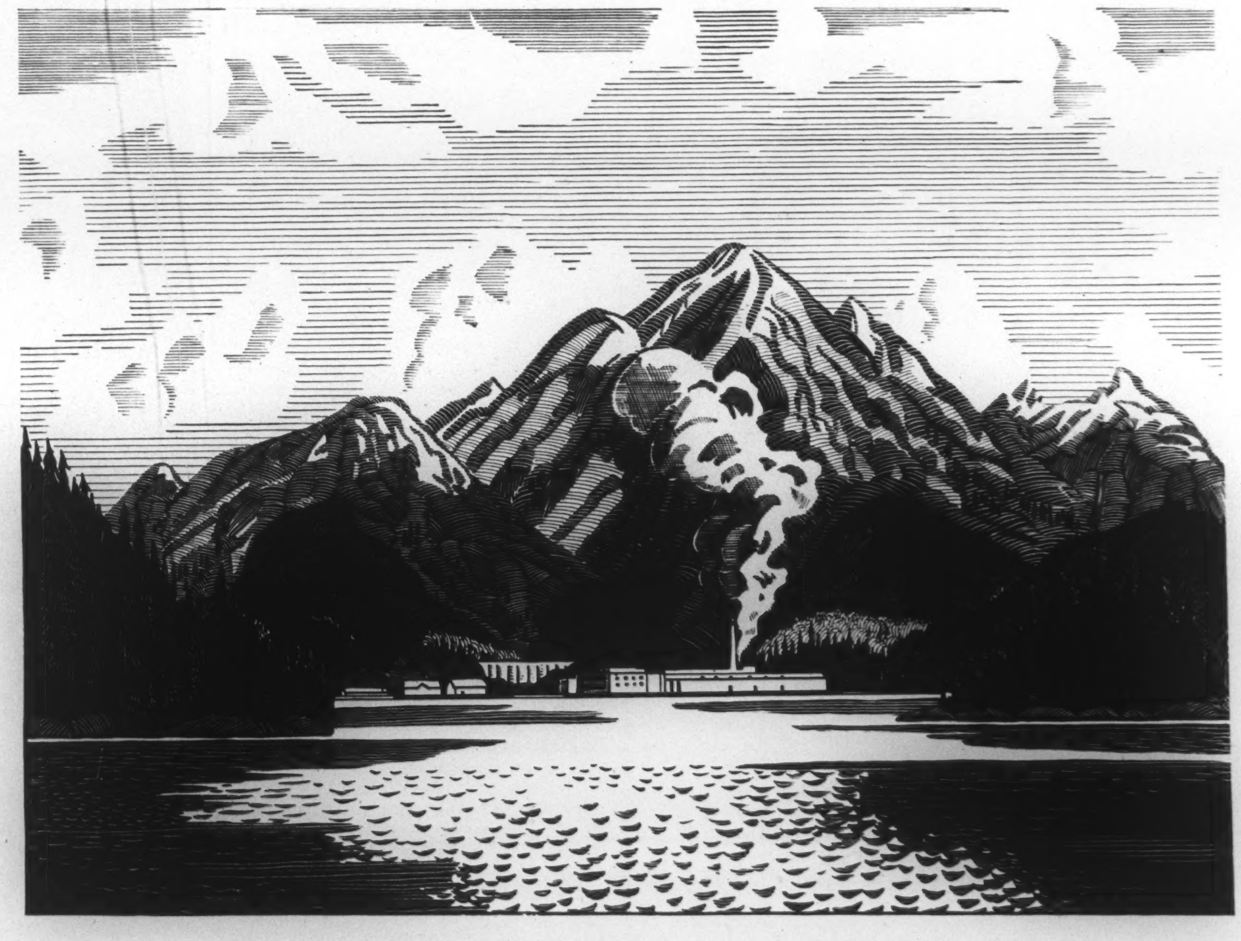
Administration officials have been concerned by the emphasis given to anti-Communism in the last two months discussions in Congress of the Truman Doctrine. They would prefer that it had been interpreted rather as an effort to extend healthy, free democracy into Western Europe and the Far East.

First step in this direction was taken by State Undersecretary Dean Acheson in his Cleveland, Miss., speech when he called for immediate economic rebuilding of Germany and Japan, and wartime controls over exports to back up the Truman Doctrine.

State Secretary Marshall is convinced that "enduring political harmony rests heavily upon economic conditions in other nations "can we create an economic and social environment free from the unrest in which political instability is bred."

The Truman Doctrine may thus become more of an effort to help economic reconstruction of parts of the world which still may be saved from Soviet influence. An Administration official epitomizes it in these words: "Bread and jobs at the right time are the most effective weapons against Communism."

Such a program would be more effective if it were backed up by an information facility, to let the world know its true purpose and to spread principles of democracy and freedom.



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Canadian Youth Has Its Opinions Measured

By DORIS FRENCH

The Canadian Youth Commission is an important national organization which for some time has been assessing with a high degree of accuracy youth conditions in Canada, within such fields as recreation, education, family living and citizenship, and then making recommendations.

At the conferences representatives of the many youth groups discuss the problems raised by these reports. The C.Y.C.'s findings on youth's opinions and youth's needs are published by Ryerson Press, Toronto.

ONE of the signs of Canada's growth as a nation is our sudden interest in how we look and what we are. Coming artists and authors are probing our social behavior, while research men are bringing up fresh data about our national character.

An exciting and helpful aid in this game of introspection is the recent analysis of two million Canadians — our young Canadians, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four. The Canadian Youth Commission has held up the mirror to our junior self.

A lot of vague generalizations about this age group are wiped out by the discoveries of the Youth Commission. To begin with, 15 to 24 can't be dismissed airily as "the college crowd." Only 20 per cent of the two million are at school, while 60 per cent are at work, including the work of the housewife. Perhaps you've entertained the idea that this generation is marrying late—yet Canada has 400,000 married women under the age of twenty-four. (Another 20 per cent, when the C.Y.C. survey opened, were serving in Canada's armed forces and have since returned to the three other basic groups.)

These are the people whom the Canadian Youth Commission set out to analyze. It all began like this:

In 1941, an annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. hatched the idea of a thorough youth survey, to examine the needs of youth and the programs of existing youth-serving agencies, including their own. In 1942 the idea was expanded. The Y invited other agencies to participate. The Youth Commission was born as an autonomous body, though the Y continued to support it generously.

The C.Y.C. set out on a two-year term, intending in that time to sift the facts about Canadian youth and youth programs, to draw conclusions and set forth recommendations. The roster of C.Y.C. members now included outstanding public men and women from a dozen regions, professions and fields of interest. It was headed by Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University of Toronto, and its vice-chairmen were Senator Leon-Mercier Gouin of Montreal, and Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Canadian ambassador to Mexico. There were representatives of press and radio, the armed forces, governments, industry, labor unions, cooperatives, educational and religious institutions.

Able Head

The C.Y.C. chose a director, whose job grew larger as the project gathered momentum and travelled farther afield than its originators ever expected. The director was R. E. G. Davis, able head of the Canadian Welfare Council.

At a meeting early in 1943, the full scope of the C.Y.C. was determined. It was not to be a few old men with a benign concern for youth, giving forth general opinions from their armchairs. Not at all! They would carry the investigation right to the doorstep of young people in every part of Canada—most important, they would have youth work with the C.Y.C. to analyze needs and recommend remedies.

When the Youth Commission met in early December, 1946, in Ottawa, and a general conference of youth serving agencies considered the finished reports, Dr. Sidney E. Smith described the C.Y.C.'s work as a "venture in understanding." Dr. Smith mentioned with sincere appreciation the contribution of French-speaking members of the Commission—"out of all proportion to their numbers." And he told how the Commission had at first avoided a report on youth and religion, but had later decided to attempt it through a joint committee which included clergymen of the Anglican and United churches, a Roman Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi. The volume entitled "Youth and Religion" is perhaps the most fascinating of the group of reports, and has thus far been most in demand by the reading public.

The other fields of the C.Y.C. survey were employment, recreation, health, education, family living and citizenship—a pretty complete coverage of the social scene.

The Commission expanded as its task grew. Soon there were provincial committees assessing local conditions. Youth conferences lasting two or three days were called in every provincial capital, and in several other centres as well. It was no small affair to see that all the diverse youth groups in each community were invited to attend these conferences. Most Canadian cities have no register of their youth organizations. But the response was good. Political youth groups, church youth groups, student bodies, recreational clubs, farm and labor youth attended, mingled, argued and presented briefs.

Only the Beginning

It was only the beginning. A discussion outline posing the main problems was distributed widely to youth groups. No less than 800 briefs came pouring into C.Y.C. headquarters! Youth obviously enjoyed being asked to speak on its own behalf. Youth had something to say, and said it with emphasis. The conclusion which R. E. G. Davis drew out of all those briefs, plus additional group interviews, and questionnaires, and a Gallup Poll conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, was this:

"These young people, scattered, drawn from all walks of life, share this in common—they are growing up in Canada today.

"One thing stands out most clearly, one thing of most concern to them, which came out everywhere in the survey. Canadian youth are concerned above all with *jobs*. They are perhaps unduly apprehensive about future employment, because they remember the last depression so vividly. When questioned about what prospects they expected after the war, there was some optimism in Ontario but in the rest of Canada a pessimistic attitude prevailed. And when they were asked if they would prefer a steady job with lower pay, to an uncertain job which paid well, twice as many plumped for security as for adventure.

"One other clear-cut answer ought to cause some heart-searching among us. When young people were asked what the main effect of the war had been on their family life, only some mentioned separation of parents, migration, or a breakdown of moral standards. The great majority promptly answered that war had given their family financial security for the first time.

"They are a sober lot. They are not the starry-eyed dreamers their elders would believe, though certainly they have ideals. They are down to earth and practical, even cautious, in their approach to the problems of social living."

Mr. Davis had other fascinating details to add to his sketch of Canadian youth.

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marriage seriously, and wanted more adequate preparation for it, either from schools or from community counsellors. They didn't criticize their parents, but they did say they thought homes ought to practice democracy, giving more opportunity for the children to exercise initiative and take responsibility.

The survey on recreation was an eye-opener! The barrenness of recreational facilities was clearly exposed and keenly felt by Canadian young people. The poll showed that most young people spend their leisure time in talking, with listening to the radio, reading magazines and light novels, dating and dancing, next in line! But 40 per cent would like to belong to a club or to attend a community meeting place for youth. The great majority would like to take part in sports to a greater extent than they do. And a desire for such recreational pursuits as amateur drama and art clubs was widely expressed.

Isolation

"Rural youth," said Mr. Davis, "speak pitifully of their isolation. And many roundly condemn the unused facilities of their schools for recreational purposes."

When the spotlight turns on education, young Canadians are even more outspoken. Mr. Davis said, "Our young people have an almost pathetic faith in education. Those who have left school feel that more education would have fitted them for something better than their present jobs. The young people ask for wider educational opportunity, through state aid. They come to the defence of their teachers, arguing for higher salaries, smaller classes, sabbatical leave. But they would like to see a total revision of the high school curriculum, no longer aimed at entrance to university which only 5 per cent of them will attend. They want high schools to give them vocational training, prepare them for marriage, and fit them for citizenship in a world which is becoming increasingly difficult to understand."

Religion? Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's University, who compiled this report, states, "In the wider sense of the term we may conclude that young Canadians are not irreligious." But only a third of them turn readily for aid to a priest, the Bible, or to prayer. The great majority of them are certainly open to religious persuasion, but they lack the sense of a close relationship between religion and their daily lives.

And the final word from Mr. Davis is an encouraging one. "Canadian youth," he declares, "are sturdy believers in the democratic way of life. They want their classrooms open to freer discussion of controversial questions, believing in the value of discussion and persuasion. They think workers should have a greater share in the management of industry. Two-thirds of the civilian group, and even more in the armed service, were firmly opposed to discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color.

More Responsibility

"But youth revealed also, in this survey on citizenship, that they want more part in community responsibility. They have a left-out feeling. They mention especially that they want to play a greater part in the direction of their schools, their community agencies, and in the political parties."

R. E. G. Davis and the C.Y.C. have a great deal more to say on the subject of Canadian youth. They have information enough to fill several volumes. It does fill several volumes —ten in all, which are available through Ryerson Press, Toronto, and make most fascinating reading.

But it was not the intention of the C.Y.C. to write entertaining literature for library shelves. To sum up youth's opinions, youth's needs, and youth's habits is an excellent job in itself, but the Commission went much further. It concluded each report with a number of sound recommendations to meet the conditions thus revealed.

Mr. Davis said, "Reports give the illusion of achievement." He was a little worried lest the work might stop there. "We are in fact just beginning," he said.

That was why the conference was held in Ottawa last December. Representatives of 38 youth groups and youth serving agencies were called together, and the ten reports were dumped in their laps.

"We have far outlived the time we originally set," said the Youth Commission. "But we are not satisfied to quit until these reports are taken up and implemented."

The obvious result of such a challenge was a continuing agency, developing out of the temporary Youth Commission, and associated, at the direct request of the Ottawa conference, with the Canadian Welfare Council. That means that R. E. G. Davis will remain on the youth-serving job, and that is a particularly good stroke of luck for Canadian young people.

And the task of the new youth agency, now viewed in general terms as "the implementation of the recommendations, and continued research into youth affairs in Canada," will doubtless snowball just as the work of the Commission did. Working outside of governments, it will continually prod the conscience of goverments. Representing the great variety of Canadian organizations concerned with youth, it will focus the attention of these organizations on weak spots, coordinate their programs, broaden and unite them around common interests. It will speak with an authoritative voice for Canadian youth at international gatherings and world youth councils.

Its function may be judged by a few examples. Even before the reports were published their implementation had begun. The C.Y.C. can point with pride to a juvenile employment service now operating in the city of Toronto, at the corner of Yonge and Albert, where vocational tests are given and trained psychologists are in attendance. That youth department of the national employment service came about as a direct result of a C.Y.C. proposal.

The federal government's present move to set up an inter-departmental committee, coordinating many measures which have hitherto dealt separately with youth affairs, is a direct result of a C.Y.C. conference.

Community councils in thirty or more Canadian cities, where youth groups of many kinds act jointly on joint projects, are a direct result of the C.Y.C.

Its influence will steadily increase. The need for a national youth agency is obvious, but like many obvious needs it waited a long time for the impetus to carry it forward. For an exceptionally fine and honest beginning to that work, Canada has reason to thank the C.Y.C.

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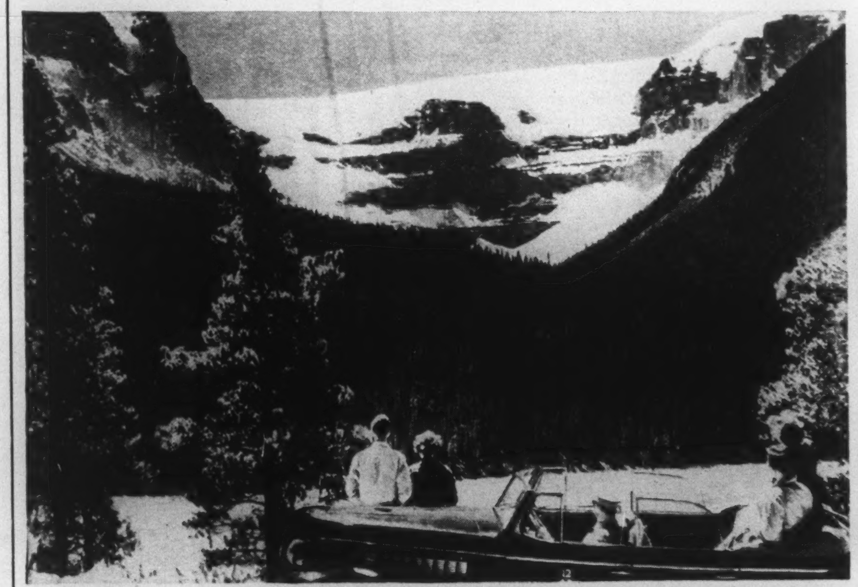

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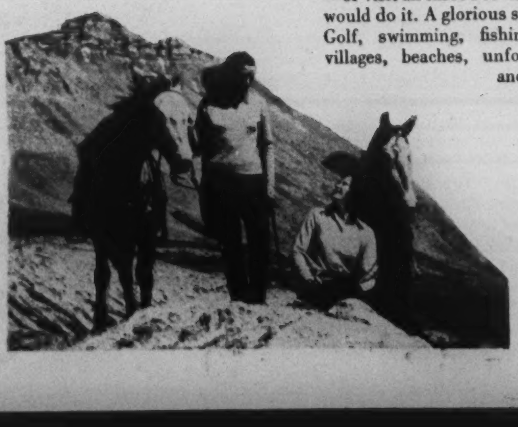

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THE WORLD TODAY

Arab, Zionist Claims Meet Head On In United Nations Committee

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Lake Success.

With Mr. Gromyko insisting repeatedly that they shouldn't "rush" into the constitution of the Investigating Commission but spend more time discussing the Palestine problem; with the Swedish delegate insisting that the terms of reference should be decided upon before the Commission is set up; with Asaf Ali calling periodically for new subcommittees; and with Senor Arce of the Argentine making ever more fiery interventions in favor of his pet scheme, it is something of a wonder that "Mike" Pearson has been able to keep things moving ahead here at all.

As it is, a good beginning has been made on the important question of whether the Commission of Investigation should be built around the five big powers, or whether it should be chosen from smaller, disinterested, neutral countries.

After Costa Rica had declaimed that "only the stars are neutral", the delegates settled for the phraseology "countries not directly involved in the problem." Although the debate is not finished as this goes to press, enough members have declared themselves in favor of the Commission of smaller powers to indicate support for this American proposal.

With the experience of the U.N. Balkan Commission fresh in everyone's mind, the main argument used in favor of a Palestine Commission excluding the big powers and the interested parties is that it would be more likely to produce an impartial report. Senator Austin, doubtless thinking of the Paris and Moscow Conferences, stresses that a Commission including the big powers would be so held up by arguments over detail that it would be unlikely to complete a report in time for the September Assembly.

Colonel Hodgson of Australia, spoke quite undiplomatically of the 18 months which the big powers have spent trying to agree on an international police force, only to issue a divided report. He recalled the months they have spent trying to reach agreement on the German and Austrian peace treaties, without success.

Australia, it will be recalled, has always been the champion of the small nations within the U.N. And it is true, as Hodgson has pointed out, that the Assembly must take hold of this Palestine problem and solve it in a manner which will increase its prestige, or in future there will be an increased tendency to send problems to the Security Council to be settled, or left unsettled, through Big Power politics.

The main argument developed between the American proposal for a Commission of seven small countries, including Canada, Sweden, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Peru and Uruguay, and the Argentine proposal for a Commission of eleven members. This was based on the five big powers, but elaborately calculated to give 4 members to the Americas, 3 to Europe, 2 to Asia, one to Africa and one to Oceania, according to the number of members each region had in the U.N.

U.N. Politics

Senor Arce, who has attempted to play the leading role in this special session, defended his scheme in the most fiery way against a variation put forward persistently by the Soviet bloc. This plan, too, is based on the Big Five, but gives a total of 5 seats to Europe, 3 to the Americas, two to Asia, one to Africa and none to Oceania. In particular, the Soviet bloc members attacked Arce's unusual proposal for drawing all the lesser members of the committee by lot, noting that it would be mathematically possible in this way to include 3 or 4 members of the British Commonwealth.

The argument in favor of a Commission including the Big Powers is that they are going to argue this question out sometime and if they don't do it inside the Investigating Commission and while writing its report, they will do it during the next session of the Assembly.

Furthermore, it is claimed that the report would have greater weight if backed by the Big Powers, since — though no one said it — the smaller members of the U.N. have absolutely no way of compelling the Big Powers to do anything they don't want to do.

Specifically, the question was raised again, last Friday, whether the British Government would accept the decision of the United Nations Assembly after the thing was all over. Answering the Lebanese delegate, Charles Malik—perhaps the ablest of the Arabs at this session—Sir Alexander Cadogan showed more heat than I have ever seen him do before. Britain, he said, could claim to be as good a member of the United Nations as any other. She had gone to great lengths to avoid using the veto to block its decisions, and so far had never done so.

Spirited British Reply

"We have been trying for years to solve the Palestine problem. If you can find a just solution which will be welcomed by both Jews and Arabs, it can hardly be expected that we will reject it. All we say is that, if your solution is not acceptable to both parties, and cannot be reconciled with our conscience, we should not be called upon to take the whole responsibility of enforcing it. That is nothing which any other member would not ask of you."

It will probably be some time before anyone will have occasion to ask this question of the British delegate again. Not that his answer will still the one-sided accusations of British incompetence or malevolence in mandated Palestine. But the longer this special session goes on, the more unlikely it appears that it can appoint a Commission (say by May 20); that this Commission can be gathered from the ends of the earth and reach Palestine (say by June 20); can complete its investigation there, hear all of the various interested parties, study the record of the mandatory, visit the Jewish and Arab settlements and consider possible boundaries of partition, all under the burning summer sun; go on to Europe to see the Jewish D.P. camps, consider the best solution, write the report, and present it to Trygve Lie by September 1st.

The statements made towards the end of the week by spokesmen for the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee served to emphasize the complexity of the question, the mass of diplomatic papers which the investigators would have to study in order to cover the legal side of the problem, and all the ethnic, social, historical and moral aspects which would demand attention, even if the wider issues of strategic, political and oil competition among the Great Powers were disregarded.

After the long debate over when and how they should be heard, both Rabbi Silver, for the Jewish Agency, and Henry Cattan for the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, were given rapt attention. Speaking with greater restraint than is his custom, Rabbi Silver condemned the British exercise of the mandate in round-about terms, and went on quickly to his main point. This was that "Jewish people" and "Jewish National Home" were the key terms and the basic concepts of the mandate, and should be the key terms of reference for the Investigating Commission.

He marshalled quotations from the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, and from such British statesmen as Lloyd George and General Smuts, to back up *the view that the mandate was set up primarily for the purpose of establishing the Jewish National Home,* and that there never was any intention among the originators of the Jewish National Home concept that immigration should be halted to prevent the Jews from attaining a majority.

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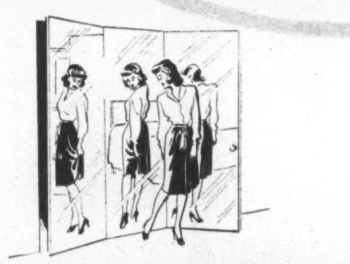

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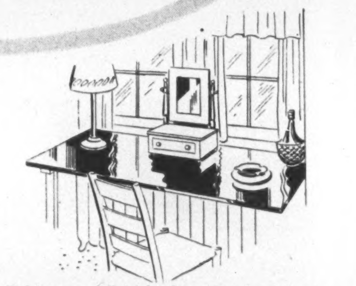

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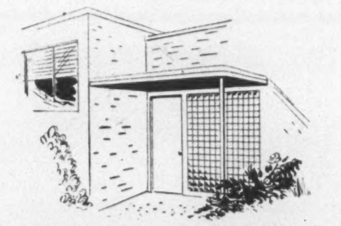

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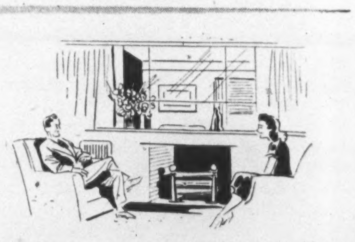

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Dr. Silver thought that the Investigating Commission should study what was faulty in the present British administration of Palestine, and what neglect or deviations had occurred to have brought about such an explosive situation. In this connection he "deplored" the conduct of the terrorists while excusing it as due to resentment. He particularly wanted the Commission to see the Jewish achievements in colonization and development of a neglected land.

Voice from the Past

Notable for being so completely out of tune with present Arab-Zionist sentiments was a letter from Lawrence's great friend Feisal to Dr. Weizmann, written during the Paris Peace Conference, in 1919. "We Arabs look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement . . . We regard its proposals as moderate and proper . . . We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home . . . I look forward to a future in which we will help you and you will help us."

No such words were exchanged by Rabbi Silver and Henry Cattan. Silver barely mentioned the Arabs, except to claim that Jewish development work had helped them in the past, and would do so even more in the future. He said nothing to indicate that his movement aimed to take over for its Home a land populated by Arabs, and he quoted only the first half of the key sentence in the Balfour Declaration, leaving out the part which states that it is "clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine . . ."

The Arab speaker was much sharper than Silver; with him Feisal's "welcome" had turned to a charge of "invasion" and "aggression."

Rabbi Silver expressed, somewhat inconsistently, his "highest regard and admiration" for the *people* of Britain, for whom the Zionists had no condemnation. On the contrary, he said, they would never forget that it was the United Kingdom which had first recognized the national aspirations of the Jewish people.

It was, however, not the British *people*, but the various British *governments*—for whom the Rabbi had no good word—which made the Balfour Declaration, framed the mandate, held the ring in one way or another whilst half a million Jews entered Palestine, and saved the National Home from obliteration by the Nazis in the touch-and-go crisis in the summer of 1942.

The next day, speaking from the same place, an equally able Arab spokesman opposed to the Jewish yearning to return to Zion, and to the Jewish moral claim based on the tragedy of their people and their homelessness in Europe, the rights of the people who had lived in Palestine for countless centuries. *They* had been promised their independence by the British, he pointed out, two years before the Jews had been promised a National Home

The Main Arab Points

Cattan thought that the Investigating Commission could go into the validity of the Balfour Declaration, made in contradiction to previous pledges, and without the knowledge or consent of the people who lived in Palestine. But even aside from all pledges and legal documents, he claimed that the people of Palestine had a natural right to independence and the disposal of their own country, the very right on which the Charter of the United Nations was based.

He made a telling point when he warned that to allow the Jewish historical claim to Palestine, because they had a "transitory" association with the place 20 centuries ago, could lead to the redrawing of the map of the world. He rejected in the same way the Zionist claim that they could develop the country economically better than its inhabitants. This was an "immoral" argument which, if accepted, could justify aggression by the more advanced against the less advanced nations of the world.

Another of Cattan's main points was that the Palestine problem is not connected with the refugee problem. The Arabs, he said, could not take responsibility for the atrocities of Hitler. The problem of what to do with Hitler's victims was a humanitarian one, which the United Nations had recognized as such in setting up the International Refugee Organization.

So where the Zionist had ended his speech by appealing for free immigration to Palestine to relieve the tragedy of his people and ensure tranquillity during the U.N. investigation, the Arab ended by appealing for the ending of all immigration. According to his contention it was *all* illegal, and against the wishes and interests of the great majority of the inhabitants.

It was admitted with some surprise that the Palestine Arabs could hardly have found a more effective representative than Henry Cattan, dressed as impeccably as a French diplomat, speaking perfect French and English, versed in British law, restrained but fluent. Yet in the corridors people were quick to remind each other that the chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, the former Grand Mufti, and several of his henchmen, had spent the war years in Berlin. There is earnest questioning going on, as to whether the United Nations should deal with such people.

It is generally thought here that the Soviets have played a very cagey game. They have, 1) supported the Arab move for discussion of an immediate end to the British mandate, 2) urged the appearance here of both Arab and Jewish representatives from Palestine, and 3) seemed to support the Jews in including the Jewish D.P.'s of Europe within the "Palestine problem."

But the real Soviet attitude towards the Arab ruling classes of the Middle East and their U.N. representatives is well known from Radio Moscow. And more than one Zionist added to my knowledge of Soviet repression of Zionism. As one of these people put it, next to Hitler the greatest enemy of Zionism in the world has been the Soviet regime.

In striking contrast to the sincere advocacy of the Zionist cause by the Polish delegate Winiewicz, who spoke of the interest which Poland had in this question because it had been made the death-camp of European Jewry, the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian delegates said not a word. Yet their territories had been the spiritual centre of world Jewry of the Zionist revival, and of Hebrew scholarship and literature, in the days of the Tsars.

All this cultural activity had been sternly repressed, synagogues closed and leading Zionists packed off to labor camps under Bolshevism, while the large Jewish population remaining in the Ukrainian and White Russian cities was exterminated by the Nazis almost as thoroughly as was Jewry in Poland.

If the Palestine solution is to be partition, one of the difficulties seen in putting it through is that even in the territory which the Zionists hope to receive for the Jewish state—which, without Jerusalem could hardly contain more than 400,000 Jews today—there would be a "minority" of 600,000 Arabs. That is why all Zionist claims and plans are based on a future date three to five years away, and the need of free immigration during that period, to build up their majority.

Though it seems that the Zionists would now accept partition, all indications are that the Arabs would bitterly reject it as seizure of their patrimony. Cadogan has made it quite clear that Britain will not take the whole responsibility for enforcing such a U.N. solution. And the United States might bring the Truman Middle Eastern policy down in ruins if she put in troops to enforce a Palestine partition.

I, personally, can see no other solution but Dr. Magnes' plan for a bi-national state, with the Jewish population brought up approximately level with the Arab, over a period of a decade or so.

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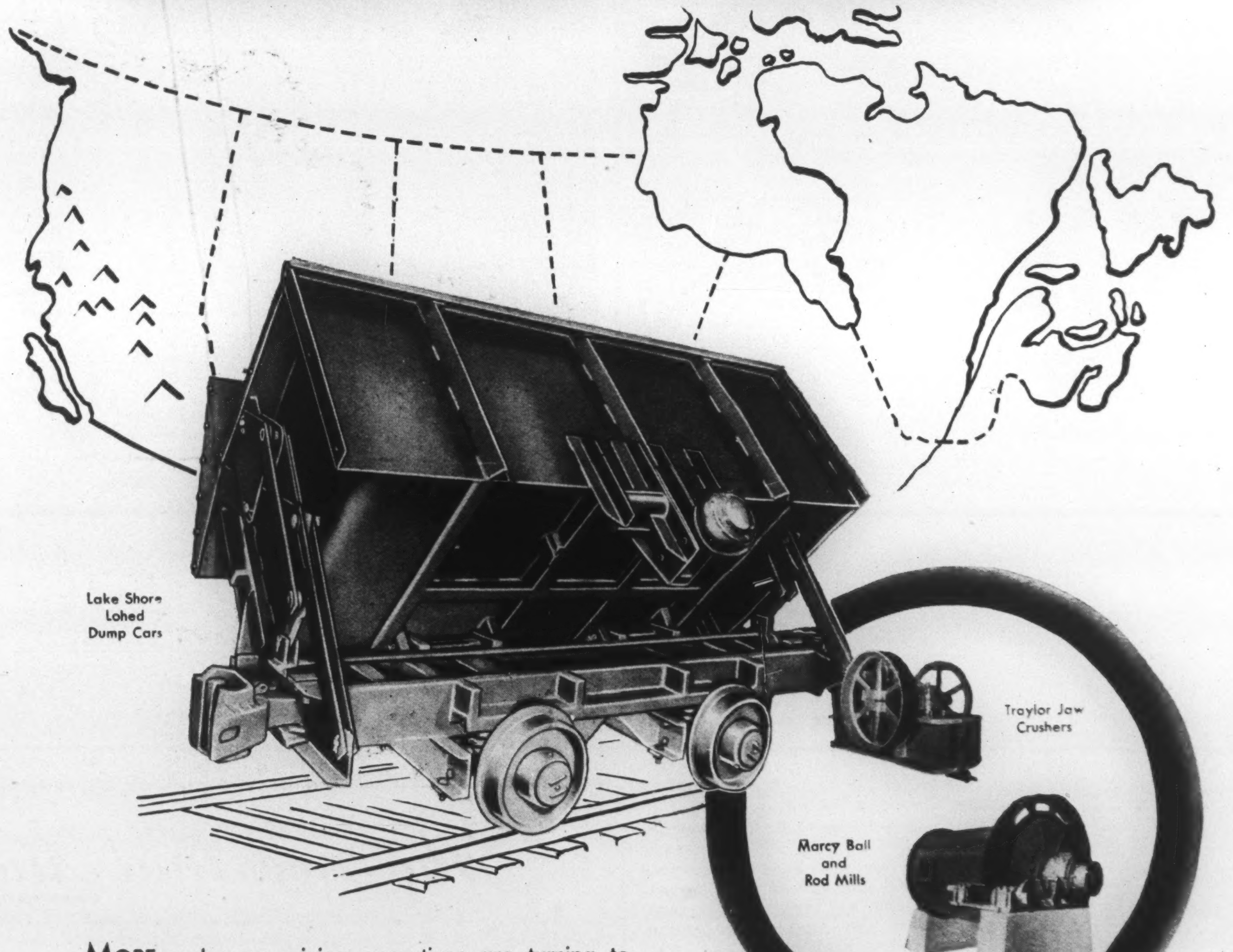

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Pres. Fox Turned "Glorified High School" into Great University

By WILLIAM H. BRAGG

IF A HISTORIAN of university education in Canada were singling out unique achievements, he would mention Grant for the indelible characteristics he stamped on Queen's. He could scarcely ignore Dr. Tory; no one else has been such an inveterate founder of colleges and universities. And he would likely say something about Dr. W. Sherwood Fox who retires this June as President of the University of Western Ontario; no one else has taken a "glorified high school" and quietly and steadily, in less than half a lifetime, turned it into a renowned university of nine colleges.

There were 150 students at Western when Sherwood Fox arrived there as the young head of the Classics department thirty years ago. There were 224 when he became Dean of Arts and Acting President two years later. At the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the university in 1928, when Dr. Fox was installed as President, the registration totalled 963. As he becomes President Emeritus after the spring Convocation, 4,082 students at Western's colleges and 5,000 alumni will wish him many years of health and happiness.

An item in a Toronto newspaper in the summer of 1916 first drew his attention to the fledgling university at London. He was, at that time, assistant professor of Classics at Princeton, and was visiting his family in Toronto. The news story said that Western was going to buy the land which is now the university's campus. That suggested to him that Western Ontario might soon be able to give university education to thousands of its own students instead of sending them to distant universities.

Must Approach the People

Basing his policies on the beliefs that a university must minister directly to the needs of the people in the district it serves, that a university must not merely wait for the people to come to it, that it must approach the people, Dr. Fox has helped Western to expand into nine colleges—seven Arts and Theological, plus the Medical School and the School of Nursing. In 1919, Assumption, Windsor, and Ursuline, London, both then secondary schools, were granted affiliation with Western, and their status was raised to that of Arts colleges. The Faculty of Philosophy of St. Peter's Seminary, London, joined through Ursuline College in 1923. Waterloo College, Waterloo, a Lutheran institution, came in in 1925, and Alma College, St. Thomas, the next year.

A university activity which has attracted national interest is Western's summer school for French and English at Trois Pistoles in Quebec. For his part in fostering Canadian unity through this school, Dr. Fox was honored by Laval University in January. Being of French descent, he has been more conscious than the average Canadian of the gap between the two cultures. It was in an attempt to narrow this gap that the late Professor M. E. Bassett, Professor H. E. Jenkin, and Dr. Fox created the school in 1933. Classes in French for English-speaking students, and, since 1941, classes in English for French-speaking students are getting encouraging results in the promotion of goodwill between the two ethnic elements of the Canadian population.

Dr. Fox's policy of bringing the university to the people has been even more fully realized in Western's extension and extramural departments, and in the main summer school on the campus in London. Some extramural study had been carried on in the Arts Faculty from the beginning in 1878, but it began to take definite shape in 1920 under Dr. K. P. R. Neville, who succeeded Dr. Fox as Dean of Arts in 1928 and who is also retiring this year after thirty-nine years at Western. The registration in the summer school, extension department, and extramural courses has risen from about one hundred in 1925 to 1,251 in 1946. Lectures by radio began in 1922, and evening classes in 1924. Lecturers also hold classes in most of the cities and larger towns of Western Ontario.

The Campus

All the buildings on Western's beautiful campus in the northern outskirts of London were built since Dr. Fox came to the university. So too, in 1921, was the present Medical School in downtown London. The Arts and Science buildings were completed in 1924. In 1929, when Western entered senior football, the J. W. Little Memorial Stadium, one of the finest playing fields in Canada, was completed. The Lawson Memorial Library, which houses 140,000 volumes, was donated by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Honorable Ray Lawson, and his sister, Mrs. Duncan McArthur, in 1934. The Hume Cronyn Memorial Observatory was donated in 1940; and the McIntosh Memorial Art Gallery in 1941. These were gifts to Western from people who had faith in it. Fingal Hall, a temporary building housing the new course in Journalism and the Physical Education department, appeared in 1946.

The Large Community

One of the first things Dr. Fox did after taking over the presidency in 1928 was to tour the fourteen counties specifically served by the university, in order to become better acquainted with the people. His summer vacations were spent on fishing expeditions and botanical field tours. In this informal manner he got to know personally thousands of people in Western Ontario. He wrote a series of articles on his tours for the London *Free Press* in the summer of 1933. The articles were entitled "Beating the Bounds by Hook and by Book," and in them he whimsically describes his search for fish and rare plants. He obviously travelled over some rough roads for he wrote, "The impressions made upon the Ford were especially deep, and as I look at it now, I cannot but believe that anatomically it is all a memory."

Dr. Fox has a wide variety of interests and hobbies to which he wants to devote more time when he retires. The closest to his heart is botany. He is regarded by many as the most competent amateur botanist in Canada. He has trained himself to identify unusual trees or plants from a moving car or train. Despite his poor eyes, "he can spot a rare tree from here to the horizon," according to Dr. Neville.

There are many trees and plants, rare in Western Ontario, which Dr. Fox has found and transplanted to the campus to form the nucleus of a botanical garden. He is a member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. His extensive knowledge of Western Ontario has proved invaluable to the Ontario Research Com-

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mission, of which he is a member.

Most of his writings in recent years have been on historical and botanical subjects. His book "'T Ain't Runnin' No More," the story of the old river bed of the Aux Sables in the Grand Bend district of Ontario, has just gone into a second edition. It is illustrated by Mrs. Miriam Fox Squires, a niece, and Clara Bice, B.A., A.R.C.A., O.S.A.; the latter, incidentally, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of Dr. Fox which will be presented to him by students, alumni, and friends. In 1946, he edited "The Letters of William Davies, Toronto, 1854-1861." The late Mr. Davies, Dr. Fox's grandfather, was founder and for many years president of William Davies and Company, which became Canada Packers in 1927. With Wilfrid Jury, curator of the museum at Western, he is currently preparing a book on the excavations at St. Ignace, the scene of the martyrdom of the missionaries to Huronia.

Arts Emphasized

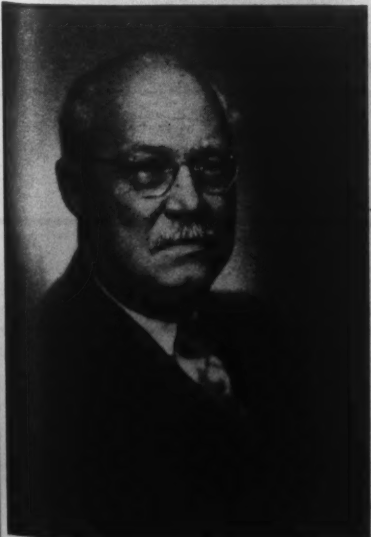
He has attempted to cultivate in the students of the university and in the citizens of the district a sense of beauty, and an appreciation and enthusiasm for the fine arts of music, architecture, and painting. As sometime president of the London Community Concert Association, he has brought many fine artists to the city. He has promoted the instruction of music at the university, and has been mainly responsible for the music teacher's course, recently started at Western. Dr. Fox has interested Mr. Edward Johnson in the musical work of the university and the Carnegie Corporation have made grants.

He has been in part responsible for the course in Journalism, the first such degree course at an English-speaking university in Canada.

William Sherwood Fox was born the same year that Western began instructing in Arts, on June 17, 1878. Though born in the United States, at Throopsville, New York, his parents were Canadians, and he has always thought of himself as Canadian.

He is a member of the ninth generation of his family on this continent, and the son of a Baptist minister, the late Edward T., and Emma (Davies). His fluency in French may stem from French ancestors who settled near Quebec in 1670. His paternal great-great-grandmother was born at Longueuil, Quebec, in 1759; his great-great-grandfather Fox was a U. E. Loyalist. They settled in the Ottawa valley in 1790.

Dr. Fox got his earliest schooling in Erie and Pittsburg. At the age of eleven, he came to Canada and lived with his maternal grandparents in Toronto. Brought up in a Baptist home, he entered McMaster University, when it was still in Toronto, and graduated in Honor Classics in 1900. Besides Classics, he had taken courses in French, German, and Italian. The year he graduated he began instructing in Classics at Brandon College, Manitoba. Except for two years — 1902-3 spent in Greece and Switzerland, and 1903-4 at John Hopkins University—he taught at Brandon until 1909. In 1906, he married Julia McKinnon of Brandon, a native of Kincardine, Ontario. He has two daughters, both of London.



DR. SHERWOOD FOX

British Humor Has Given Up Ghost

By JOHN MACADAM

London.

OUR observation is that the sense of humor that carried the British through World War I, through the transition to and through World War II, and appeared to be standing up strongly to the facts of demobilization and rehabilitation has now given up the ghost.

World War I, produced Bairnsfather to record such defiant jokes jokes as the Better 'Ole, but the great point about Bairnsfather was that he was not one wit in a sea of dullness; he was a wit echoing 100,000 wits. The jokes passed from man to man and trench to trench, in defiance of boredom, danger and death itself, Bairnsfather immortalized.

This spirit ran through the years of preparation for the past war, and the people fortified themselves with it. It lasted right up to the beginning of the war, when a misguided wag thought of hanging up his washing on the Siegfried Line. It showed itself in a new slang which sharpened the quality of its wit on its disregard of danger.

Spirit and Wit

Deadly jobs — there was no future in them; anything you hadn't got, couldn't or wouldn't get — you'd had it; attacks on enemy shipping were shipping strikes. The spirit was there—and the wit to match it.

Hard-bitten Army men sniffed at the R.A.F. Brylcreem Boys. Pestiferated civilians, carrying as much of a burden as any of them, rubbed the debris out of their eyes, smiled and hummed "When the lights go on again."

It was all good humored, because it wasn't in their nature to be anything else. It was even good humored when a grateful country hung sacklike demob. suits on their shoulders and green pork pie hats on their heads. They joked about using the hat for keeping flowers in and the suit for scaring blackbirds off the beans.

Then they were all at peace again, and they grinned their way through the first difficult months of transition..... They took the No Beer and the No Cigarette signs with as much cheerfulness as they had left over.

But the spontaneity began to go out of it. The smile didn't flicker so quickly. The jokes on politician's names began to take an acid flavor.

Now it is our observation that calamity after calamity and the feeling that there are more around the corner has dulled the edge. Beaten about the head by bombs, dammed by faint rations for years, frozen, blacked-out and bewildered, the Briton would appear to have had a lot of the resiliency knocked out of him.

In pubs and clubs and queues he no longer laughs it off. If there is a smile it is a wry smile, as though every silver lining had a cloud.

But maybe it will all come back again with a blink of sunshine. Maybe.

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Grand Portage Restored as National Park

By S. H. HOWARD

Grand Portage has a fascinating historical interest to students of Canadiana. Washington Irving, Alexander Mackenzie, and many historians have described the spot. When the author visited it in 1910 it was just a beaçh with boulders.

After 170 years it has been restored to its old-time splendor. It is to be known as the Quetico-Superior International Memorial Wilderness Park. Grand Portage was Canadian until the boundary line was fixed at the Pigeon River, a few miles to the north.

IN 1934, the late President Roosevelt became interested in the establishment of an international wilderness park of some 10 million acres situated in the Rainy River and Pigeon River watersheds. He personally commissioned Ernest C. Oberholtzer of Ranier, Minn., as chairman of a committee of five, to push its promotion, and the necessary promotional funds were authorized. The State of Minnesota has since implemented the plan in a large part and the Council now awaits the decision of Ontario. The plan is to incorporate the Superior National Forest of some three million acres into Minnesota's share of the total area adding the balance as deals can be consummated with timber leasers.

Ontario is invited to contribute the Quetico Forest Reserve of one million acres, together with four million acres of pine forest adjoining on the north and west. The plan has been endorsed and supported by the Izaak Walton League, the American Game Protective Association, National Council of Parks, Forests and Wild Life, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Camp Fire Club of America, the American and Canadian Legions, the Minnesota Historical Society and other bodies. In Canada several of the Anglers' and Hunters' Associations have endorsed the plan, including the Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association. Minnesota has implemented it by legislation and the Quetico-Superior Council of 14 members has been organized, with Mr. Oberholtzer as president and secretary.

Among the happy accomplishments of the Quetico-Superior Council to date has been the restoration of Grand Portage. Grand Portage, as all students of Canadiana know, especially those interested in the fascinating history of the fur trade, once constituted the largest and most important commercial centre inland from the sea coast in all North America. During June and July each year upwards of a thousand voyageurs would be gathered here—some from as far west as Oregon and the mouth of the Columbia, some from Athabasca and the Peace River, or still further north — the Mackenzie. The prairies were comparatively populous in those days when the western tribes still had the buffalo in their millions.

Furs and Trading Forts

The Northwest Fur Company of Montreal, incorporated in 1778, maintained trading forts all through the prairie regions, as well as in the northern forests of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as now constituted. The furs came to Grand Portage from the Red River, the Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan, and others. Counting voyageurs, their bourgeois and trading officials from Montreal, factors and wintering partners, Indian trappers and hunters with their women and children, the population of Grand Portage at times might reach approximately two thousand persons.

Grand Portage was the bottle neck of this transcontinental traffic, the *entrepôt*, where the Indian trade goods from Montreal were exchanged for the fur packs from all the West. By day the men toiled like pack-horses on the nine-mile portage necessitated by the high falls and rugged rapids on the lowermost portion of the Pigeon. The path left the river at Fort Charlotte where the western canoes unloaded, and cut straight across country for the lake shore. Two hundred and fifty pounds was the standard pack, though some men could take much more.

Pork or Buffalo

One piece hung in the loop of the tump-line from the burden-bearer's head, one lay on top crosswise, on the back of his neck. The nine miles of Grand Portage was taken in stages of about one mile each. They were good men of their kind in those days, whether "pork eaters" from Canada, or subsisters on buffalo pemmican from the far west. The biggest canoes were the *canots des maitres* from Lachine, built to carry heavy loads and withstand the sea-like waves of Lake Superior. The paddlers were French Canadians and the traders and factors were Scots. The canoes from the north and west were called "north" canoes. On account of the multitude of portages and small creeks on the routes to get over heights of land, they were smaller.

The men toiled like pack-horses all day, and sang, danced and caroused half the night. It was like a modern salesman's convention only more so. Fighting and stabbing punctuated the general jollification, and murder was not uncommon, especially among the Indians, once rum got in circulation.

In 1803, when the international boundary had been finally fixed—after much argument, and to Canada's eventual loss—at the Pigeon instead of the head of the lake at modern Duluth, the North West Company moved their mid-continental headquarters to Fort William, and in the century and a half ensuing, the old buildings and the

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stockade, thus abandoned, have rotted away. Only the foundation timbers of the old wharf remain, preserved by the clear cold water of Lake Superior.

Nothing Much Left

In 1910 when I was there, nothing was to be seen of Grand Portage but a beach on an island-protected bay, and a low foreshore, with rows of boulders in the shape of quadrangles. These stones had been rolled off the sites of the various warehouses and other buildings and piled up against the squared-timber walls, long since rotted away. On the "bench" or natural terrace in the slope of the hills behind, sat the house of the Indian agent. This Grand Portage Reservation in the north-east corner of the state is the home of the Minnesota band of Ojibwas, once deadly rivals of the Sioux on the edge of the prairies on the west side of the state.

It was the Indian agent who, standing on this "bench" some 50 feet above lake level, pointed out to me, under the water, the old canoe wharf of Grand Portage. It reaches out into the bay like a "tick" mark, open to the east, partially, on the shoreward end, thus leaving a spear-headed nook. Through this gateway the canoes entered the calm shelter of a little harbor, protected from the choppy waves of the bay or the rollers that find their way in from the open Lake Superior by the only exposed channel to the south-west.

The island guards the Grand Portage bay from all other directions. The ice of many winters had long since torn the top timbers off, but looking down into the clear water of Lake Superior one could plainly see several tiers of submerged foundation timbers with big iron spikes protruding where the top logs had been torn away.

Wealth of Furs

Thousands and thousands of pounds' worth of English goods for the Indian trade, and millions and millions of pounds' worth of furs for the London market had been shipped over that wharf. It is probably 170 years old at least. It dates into Canada's historic and already legendary past. The whole world has grown away from those times, those conditions, manners and customs.

But the stockade, the warehouses and other buildings of Grand Portage have been reconstructed according to the original plans as on file with the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom the North Westers amalgamated in 1821. And, thanks to Mr. Ernest C. Oberholtzer, President and Secretary of the Quetico-Superior Council, (who visited Toronto twice this last winter, by the way), the old canoe wharf at the Grand Portage landing has also been restored.

amous for its ceremonial and burial ades, the collection of Chinese ntiquities loaned to the Royal Onario Museum, Toronto, by Mr. Alfred ahr of Montreal, is now on exhibion. There is also a group of fine iniature porcelains, cream-glazed ares from Fukien, gilt bronze figrines and vessels, jade teacups and nuff bottles. This white porcelain ase with Imperial dragon belongs the K'ang-hsi period, 1662-1722.

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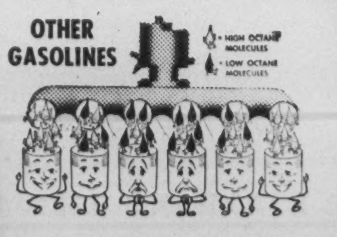

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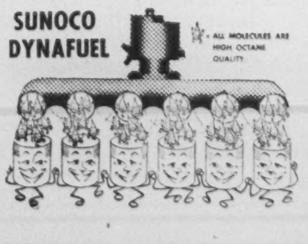
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Some Festival Visions of National Theatre

By JOHN COULTER

An eminent Canadian playwright, who attended the Dominion Drama Festival at London, Ont., last week, here describes a broader vision coming out of the Festival for the delegates attending—a living Canadian theatre. He believes that the best way to get a national theatre set up eventually is to organize as soon as possible, in each province, small companies of professional or partly professional players.

Previous articles by Mr. Coulter in this series on the Drama Festival appeared in Saturday Night on March 22 and April 26.

NOW, having successfully stirred itself up, dressed itself up and stepped out again, the Dominion Drama Festival seems little the worse for its long sleep. And we who attended it and did our best to live up, or stay up, to the filled-high and flowing-over hospitality of our hosts, are also by now none the worse for a good long sleep. We had been greeting the end of every glorious and giddy Festival day, at dawn. The Festival has come back, strongly. It is again a Canadian institution, perhaps the greatest artistic institution in the country. It is the festive celebration of dramatic efforts which have enlivened the rehearsal rooms, and the stages and platforms of big towns and tiny remote townships, all over the Dominion and throughout the entire, interminable winter. We greeted it, renewed in its youth, and we hoped that, like the eagle, it would soar.

Some of us even thought that it might spread its wings and start soaring right away. We thought of the D.D.F. spreading itself to become the national theatre of Canada, with the special week of festival as only one, though perhaps the most stimulating and happy one, of many activities — all activities, in fact, of the stage in Canada. (Some day, I suppose, by Canadian National Theatre we will mean the theatre of films and radio, and of ballet and opera, as well as of the stage. All the common interests of these varying forms of theatre will be promoted and protected by a common organization. That will be the theatre of the people of Canada, their national theatre. But that day is away off somewhere in the remote and most uncertain future. When it comes it will know how to take care of itself, and so we needn't unduly strain our dubious powers of foresight. Meanwhile, film and radio and the rest needing none of our help, to organize the stage in Canada as the voice of Canada speaking in terms of theatre, is ambition enough.)

For some of us the core of all this must be professional theatre, and professional theatre organized with as realistic an eye to finance and promotion as is the commercial theatre, though with other than commercial ends in view.

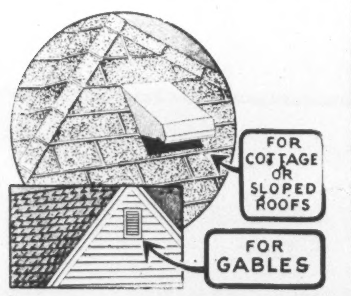
One morning there was a lively debate about all this. (But I suggest that, in future, discussions should be held only in the afternoon. It's so unfair to expect people to turn up, at ten o'clock or eleven, clear-headed and in a reasonably tolerant mind, when they had managed to drag themselves finally to bed only a few hours before.) It was the Thursday morning. Delegates from all over the Dominion talked about what could be done toward setting up a national theatre. They decided that the answer is nothing. Or nothing for the present but talk. It is the illusion, as well as the genius, of democratic procedures, that it is never too late to talk. And in this case the illusion was moved, seconded and carried; its chief supporters being, to my surprise and disappointment, the men of the enterprising West whom I so much admire. Professor Gordon and Professor Emrys Jones were in the van. Professor Angus, of Kingston, brought up the rear. Nothing need be done, nothing precipitate, till at least another year had gone by; another year of wondering and planning and talking it over. (It really must be that people actually enjoy talking-it-over.) Nothing precipitate—that word, with its implication of being flung down, falling headlong, like Lucifer from the safety and comforts of heaven, was, significantly, used again and again. So it was decided not to risk following Lucifer but to stay awhile longer up in the cloudy heavens of talk.

Amusing Interludes

This decision was ratified, a few hours later, when the Governors set up a committee, with Professor Jones to guide it in studying the pros and the cons. I am one of those who believe that further talking can achieve little but further reasons to go on talking. Brian Doherty also believes this. And as I speak of him I simply can't help recording that two of the most amusing moments of the discussion were supplied by him. He had spoken without delight about some plays popular in the more backward townships. Professor Jones started to read him a severe lesson. "Will Mr. Doherty tell me," he asked, "whether he has himself ever lived in any of these small towns striving to acquire some culture . . ." In a tiny, diffident voice, Mr. Doherty ventured, "Oh, yes. I've lived in Ottawa." Professor Jones himself led the roar of laughter.

The other amusing interlude was when Doherty celebrated his election as one of the new governors of the Festival, by the consummate effrontery of declaring that, in his opinion, the cultural value of amateur theatricals was precisely the same as the cultural value of the game of bingo. A buzz of mingled astonishment, irritation, laughter and protest rose over the meeting, and I suggested that, to punish the offender, he should henceforth be known to the Festival as Mr. Bingo Doherty.

Bingo and I believe that the best way to get a living Canadian theatre set up eventually, is to set up as soon as possible, in each province, small companies of professional or partly professional players, who will do for their own part of Canada what Fridolin has done for Quebec, but doing it in their own way for their own place. That delightfully witty and knowledgeable man, Father Legault, director of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Signs of the Times

Time and again during the Festival discussion turned to these things: to the New Play Society's own productions, and to Sidney Risk's players, who in the West have lately begun to take theatre to places where stage shows had never before been seen by many in the audiences. In Winnipeg there is a ballet theatre whose excellent productions have already earned invitations to show abroad what Canadian dancers can do. The Volkoff Ballet has its centre in Toronto. At the Grand Theatre, where the Festival was held, in London, Ontario, seven thousand subscribers have marshalled support for the venture of buying and operating a big theatre—and providing the physical base for Brian Doherty's scheme — a professional Canadian company who are to open next Fall, if all goes well, the first two productions being by Tyrone Guthrie, one of the world's most exciting directors.

We spoke of these groups as the professional core around which the non-professional theatre can muster, and who, when they find common purposes and common needs that can be helped by coming together in some form of inter-provincial association, will constitute without further speculative discussion, our national theatre. Those are the opinions put forward during the week and at the Festival's most important debate. It remains true, I suppose, that national theatre can no more blossom out before its time in Canada than the lilac could blossom among the snows of Festival days in May.

As to the plays and players at the Festival, I am not going to offer any extensive criticism, since there were thirteen of them, four of them of full length. Besides, each was examined critically by the adjudicator (a horribly clumsy name, by the way). And, in at least the general direction and comparative evaluations of his criticisms I, like the audiences, as a whole, agreed. He was careful, conscientious, rarely ruffled, rarely without tactful consideration for the victims of his dour determination to say only what his own judgment prompted. Occasionally he did allow himself to become professorial, but not too tediously so. And he was doing for the first time a very thankless and difficult thing—he was a Canadian judging the work of Canadians in this final round. He did it well. Yet I wonder if someone not a Canadian, some man of great distinction in the theatre in another country, would not have an easier task if only because he would more readily be accepted as the impartial voice from outside.

Lobby Debate

One sharp disagreement occurred, so sharp that in the lobby intervals some of the partisans were in danger of thinking and calling their opponents total ignoramuses of everything concerned with what is or is not theatre. The production about which the dispute arose was the Edmonton Community Theatre's entry, four scenes from Saroyan's "My Heart's in the Highlands." The adjudicator, with emphatic support from many in the audience, praised a deliberately understated, carefully underplayed, strangely muted production. To my own mind, and that of others in the audience, this was an inadmissible reading of Saroyan's play. On saying so, in private discussion, I was met with the objection that there is no such thing as an inadmissible reading of any play. There was no lack of support for this view. And this I found surprising, my own belief being that the first crucial decision to be made by a director is as to the meaning of the playwright.

This may seem elementary; it should seem elementary to those who admire Stanislavsky's methods, as I do. Yet people attending this Festival, who are responsible for putting on plays and who do admire Stanislavsky, were heard by me to say angrily that it didn't matter a hang what the playwright thought or intended. All that mattered was the director's notion of what he could make from the script. I suppose, on that argument, that if a playwright wrote anger into the words, those identical words could equally well express mildness and delight.

The dispute turned in the end on appraising the nature of Saroyan. For me, in addition to his love of people, his pity and tenderness, his insight through compassion, he has a fulness, an emotional overflowingness, a sort of passionate naive abandon to the goodness and joy and grief and laughing-out-loud next minute, that I can only describe as exuberant. The exuberant celebration of the wonder of being alive — that surely is the quality of Saroyan. And if so, that quality, of exuberant *lively* living—people with "the light coming out of them," people who, in the time of their life, live—to use Saroyan's own phrases—surely is the clue to the only admissible way of interpreting him on the stage. Saroyan knows perfectly well that people, his people, even for the sake of mere sanity after looking too long at grief, are for ever turning to their neighbors in the sun and shouting, Hullo out there!

I give this as an example of the kind of discussion which, in the lobbies and at the cocktail and after-the-show parties, enlivens the Festival and is almost as much an essential part of it as the shows themselves.

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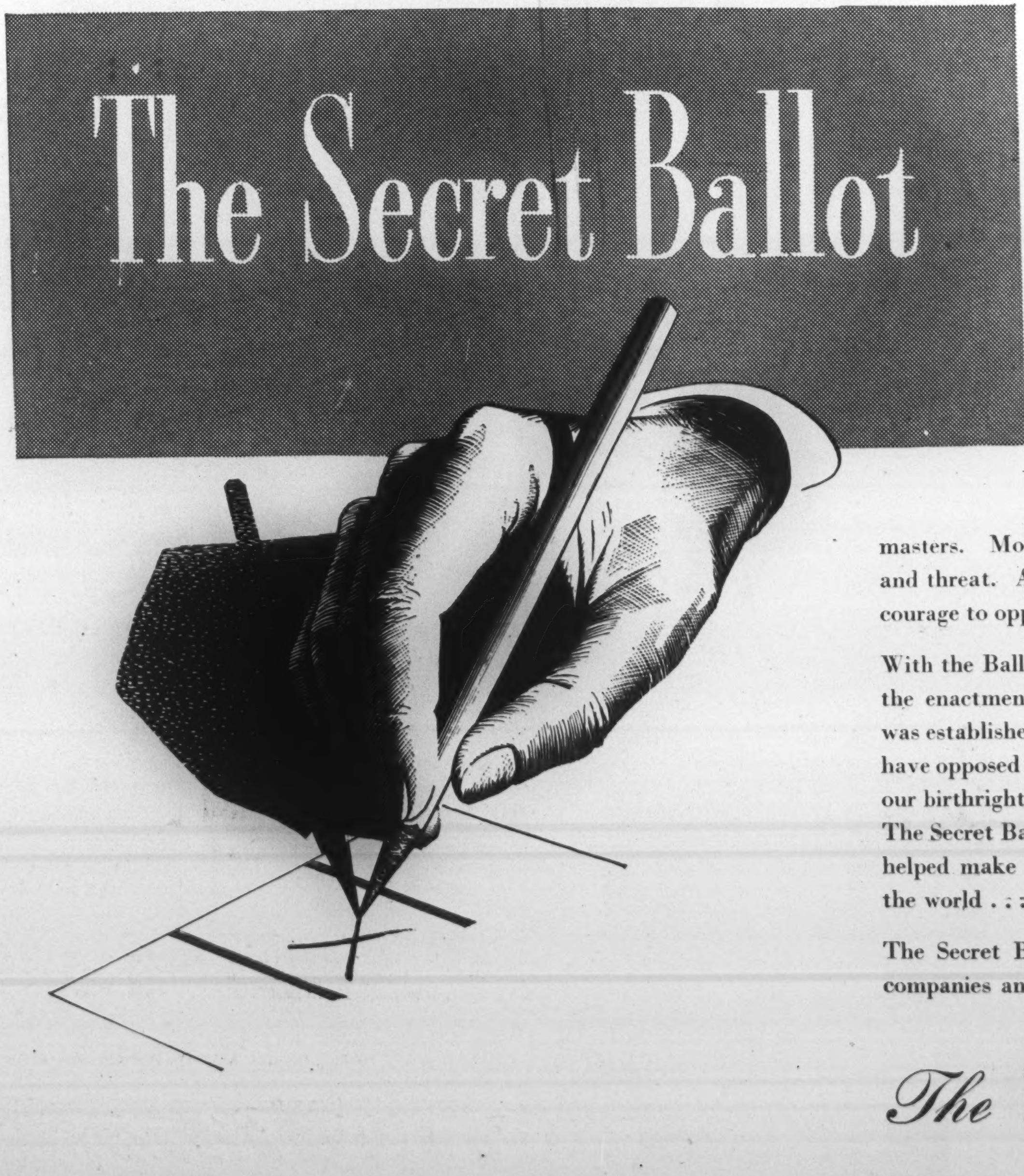

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101-47

Political Manoeuvres at I.C.A.O. Meeting

By ROSS WILLMOT

This writer covering the conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization thinks that the introduction of Politics (e.g. the ouster of Spain) into a very fine technical body is establishing a dangerous precedent. Very few member nations have any brief for Franco but everyone recognizes that for I.C.A.O. to succeed in its aims, it must have a world-wide membership, including strategically situated Spain.

ONE of the two main problems facing the International Civil Aviation Organization at its current assembly in Montreal, the expulsion of Franco-Spain, so that the body may be affiliated with the United Nations, will probably be definitely decided by this date. With the ouster practically a foregone conclusion, all that remains to be done is to expel the fascist country constitutionally.

The other issue, the signing of the Canadian sponsored multilateral pact on troublesome economic air rights will just as probably not be cleared up during the meeting, scheduled to break up the latter part of this month. Opposition, chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom, which want such a pact reached on the basis of more prior experience with bilateral agreements similar to that between them at Bermuda in 1946, is too strong. Canada considers anything less than the draft agreement prepared by the organization last winter "a backward step".

Some 400 delegates from 50-odd of the chief flying nations of the world are taking heated part in the debates which have been caused by such questions as the two above. Other bones of contention are the application of Italy, the first enemy-state wishing to join the organization, and the status of the Warsaw Polish government, which has joined the body, but which does not wish to pay the dues owed by its predecessor. Italy's delegate is her representative in Canada, Count Carlos di Cossato, and Poland's representative is a member of the Montreal consulate, J. J. Rollian. The splendid technical work done by the body during its two years in Montreal in providing safe, regular and economic air transport for the common man is meeting with nothing but praise.

Russia is not attending the assembly, nor has she shown any desire to join I.C.A.O.'s scheme for one world in the air. Indeed by introducing politics into the very fine technical work of the body by demanding the ouster of Spain from all specialized agencies of the U.N., she has done I.C.A.O. harm. A very dangerous precedent has been set up, and in a great sense I.C.A.O.'s forced action is an insult to international justice.

In the words of Dr. P. R. Vilejon, high commissioner at Ottawa of South Africa, very few have any brief for Franco, but everyone recognizes that to succeed in its aims, I.C.A.O. must have a world-wide membership. Such countries as Spain, which is strategically situated on the world's air routes, should be particularly encouraged to join. Other support in favor of retaining the Spanish membership came from Argentina, Portugal, Eire and Switzerland.

Cooperation

Esteban Terredas, Spanish delegate, who also represented his country at the Chicago air meeting in 1944, which gave birth to I.C.A.O. spoke of the efforts made by Spain to cooperate in I.C.A.O.'s aim of promoting international peace through flying by setting up aviation facilities, attending meetings of I.C.A.O. and signing many bilateral air pacts with many countries. He indicated that if two-thirds of the assembly desired the ouster that Spain would not be "an unwelcome guest" for the sake of international peace. He hoped that the United States, which has announced it is moving an amendment to the body's constitution permitting the expulsion, will fulfil the trust the rest of the world has placed in its integrity and fairness in international affairs.

The U.S. delegate said affiliation of I.C.A.O. with the U.N. is more important than the technical advantages of having Franco-Spain a member. Dr. Liu Chieh, China's spokesman and ambassador designate to Canada, emphasized that absolute safety of air travel was useless unless the world was made peaceful enough through the U.N. to travel at all. According to Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, head of Canada's delegation, the desirable affiliation should be brought about as quickly as possible and only by constitutional means. R. A. C. Henry, head of the Canadian Air Transport Board, moved a resolution providing for the return of Spain to I.C.A.O. when her government is satisfactory to the U.N.

Air imperialism as well as air politics comes to the fore in the multilateral agreement issue. I.C.A.O., which Canada really started, is committed to seek this pact, which most countries agree is the only way to remove the discriminatory practices leading to war. But there are the two opposite methods of approach suggested, those of Canada and the United States. Progress has been made in the last year in the signing of agreements allowing innocent flight and landing for refuelling or repairs, but there is more disagreement than ever over the three commercial rights that are still being exchanged bilaterally, namely rates, number of flights, and routes. Only by a true multilateral, it is claimed by Canada, can such influences having nothing to do with aviation, such as trade, finance, geographical advantage and political pressure, be done away with.

Mr. Howe stated that Canada is willing to go a long way in departing from her desires as to the exact shape that such an agreement should take, provided there is complete agreement. Canada believes that air rights offered by any nation to any other nation should be made available to all nations on equal terms.

A. C. McKim, Canadian member on the interim council of the body, who superintended preparations of the draft, objects to the Bermuda pattern offered by the U.S., because each one of the bilateral agreements so far signed grants different routes arrived at by separate negotiations.

A budget of more than $3 million for next year has been proposed by I.C.A.O. compared with last year's of some $2 million. Canada's share in the expenses last year of more than $100,000 will be correspondingly increased.

Notable Progress

Dr. Warner's report as president of the interim council spoke of the notable progress made in having I.C.A.O. technical standards for air safety accepted by member states. Particular mention was made of two new I.C.A.O. experiments in joint operation and support of air navigation services, the 13 weather ships on the North Atlantic, to be officially set up the beginning of next month, and the long range radar station in Iceland. Canada participates in both of these.

Canada's proposal that Hon. A. S. Drakeford, Australian minister of civil aviation, be elected president of the assembly was unanimously adopted. The I.C.A.O. council is also to be re-elected, but there is little doubt that Canada will be returned because of her active participation. Brig. C. S. Booth, of the Canadian Air Transport Board, has been elected chairman of the assembly legal commission.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. Howe termed the meeting "a landmark in the history of aviation," and said the organization was not only a means for promoting the development of world aviation, but also a source of common understanding and goodwill among nations. Legislation at Ottawa is under way to grant I.C.A.O. privileges and immunities, he stated. Work is also underway to provide in Montreal an air centre to house both I.C.A.O. and the International Air Transport Association.

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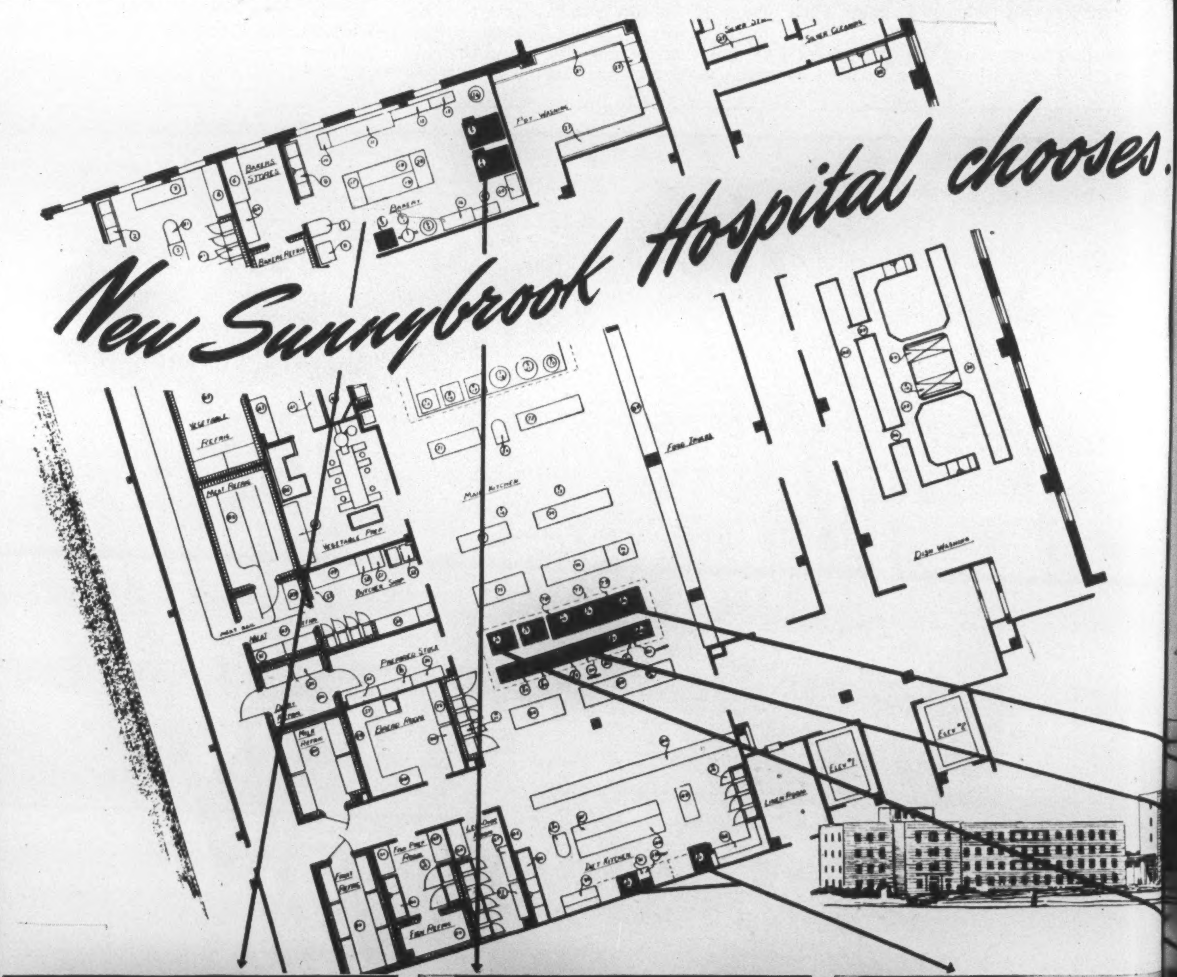

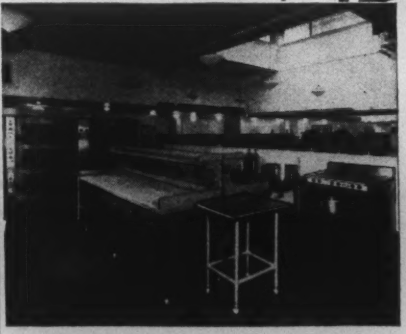

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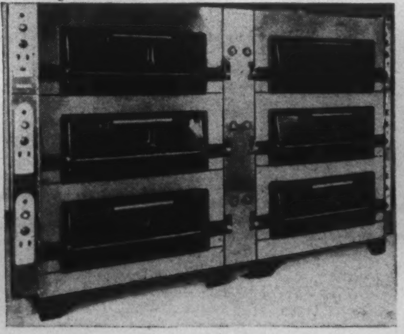

Close-up of the two Moffat Bake Ovens in the Bakery. Models 67-3 complete with steam injectors, thermostat control. Stainless steel finish.

Part of Diet Kitchen showing Moffat Top Model 104 with high shelf, and Single Bake Oven Model 53-1. Stainless steel

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THE MELTING POT

The Connoisseur

By J. N. HARRIS

THE threatened advent of spring makes us think of Paris, which is linked in song with the spring season, and *that* calls to mind an incident which is highly revealing of the French character, or else isn't, whichever way you want to look at it.

The incident took place on a thoroughfare known as Champs Elysées, well on the beaten track, which gives the thing an original twist, as most incidents are supposed to take place in some section unspoiled by tourists (except, of course, the narrator).

Our good friend Leslie had instituted a French-speaking day in honor of the French nation, a touching thought, and as a result we had struggled gamely with a series of bilingual waiters and taxi-drivers until we had to sit down at a sidewalk table in front of a cafe on the avenue just mentioned.

Finding nothing interesting in the newspapers apart from an invasion of Albania by the Italians, we turned to a French-speaking version of a pastime that is world-wide, namely, assessing the beauty of the local talent as it passed back and forth along the sidewalk, in percentages of an imaginary unity that represented perfection.

The local talent, in a Paris springtime, is really worth assessing, and there were very few "soixantes"; indeed, we were confined to murmuring "quartre-vingt neuf" for some time simply through ignorance of the French for "ninety".

At the next table a highly respectable French matron, the essence of *chic,* (my how the local color creeps into this thing) observed the game for a long time in puzzled silence, while her rather grouchy husband buried his head in one of those huge French newspapers that French husbands use to bury their heads in.

Suddenly the puzzled look disappeared from her face, and she beamed. This game, then, was really quite a rational thing, she discovered, and was really a tribute to French womanhood. No sooner had she realized what it was about than she began to take part.

As each glamorous creature swept past from that moment on, she received three assessments, unknown, naturally to herself. (The wolf whistle had not attained popularity in that era). The French matron disagreed with the Canadian ratings in almost every case, and did not hesitate to say so, but her husband never raised his head from the newspaper.

For what it's worth, the French lady would give top marks to a really smart costume, regardless of face or figure, while the Canadians were reckless with quatre-vingt-quinzes for the figures fashioned after the cosine curve, and the faces that would launch ships faster than Henry Kaiser. But the Frenchman read his paper.

At last, however, a glorious apparition came by; the face and figure were exactly *comme il faut* (see how catching it is) and at least $4,000 had gone into the simple, charming costume.

"Quatre-vingt-dix-*sept*", Leslie gasped.

"Hell *non*", we replied, "quatre-vingt-dix-neuf".

The French lady, overcome by the costume, could merely murmur, "*Cent*".

At that point, and only for a few seconds, the French lady's husband raised his head from the newspaper, surveyed Aphrodite with an expert eye, and pronounced his verdict.

"*Cent-dix*" he snapped, with no change of expression, and returned to his study of the stock-market quotations.

•

NOBODY could claim that the Montreal *Herald* isn't colorful; its headlines might fairly be described as arresting, and its comics are the best in town. Things happen to the *Herald,* too. Only last year, a man wanted in connection with a homicide surrendered to the *Herald* just after the *Gazette's* deadline.

Without very much in the way of house-to-house delivery, Montreal's tabloid has attained a very tidy circulation as a morning-coffee newspaper seen everywhere at the height of the sun, but rarely on the homeward-bound street-cars, unless it is tucked carelessly in a pocket for a wife who wants to follow Dick Tracy.

Even the copy-boys who operate from the *Herald* press are colorful. Known as Herald Angels, they slide through Montreal traffic in an alarming manner and with an insouciance that is truly engaging. To add to their colorfulness, they have aggregated something like twenty so-called black eyes in the past few months, ranging from a deep purple to a light mauve. The shiners, we learned, were not collected casually, but were honorable scars gained in the gruelling battle for the Golden Gloves, in which a Herald Angel reached the 109 lb. finals.

With boys so aggressive, how could the *Herald* fail to make itself felt, even in its brief life between the stately appearance of the *Gazette* and the *Star's* early rising? But then, it never fails.

•

AND speaking of Montreal traffic, the police are now running in pedestrians who cross against the traffic lights; at least, they are taking a toll of them, sufficiently large that people now look around to see if the Law is there before they cross illegally. One result is that it is almost impossible to cross St. Catherine Street in daylight without taking a taxi.

The traffic lights are changed at intervals by a manual system; an official walks back and forth constantly, taking only an hour or so for lunch at noon. At each intersection he switches on the yellow light for a few seconds, and then flashes green for the traffic wishing to cross the main thoroughfare.

The crossing is at once blocked by street-cars and cars making right-hand turns, and before the pedestrian can get a foot off the sidewalk, the official has switched the lights again.

Well, the Toronto police once tried to enforce some pedestrian laws, forcing walkers to keep to the right, and to hold a hand out when turning. We haven't heard much about that lately, and possibly the new ardor of the Montreal police will die out soon, too. Or perhaps they might even get some more light switchers so that people can cross legally during the noon hour.

•

"AT THE end of the 1934 season, Babe Ruth joined Connie Mack in a tour of Japan," states *Sporting News* of St. Louis. "Despite their later treachery at Pearl Harbor, the Nipponese gave Ruth a conqueror's welcome".

Timeo Danaos!

•

JUST to get the baseball season nicely under way, here is a hockey rumor. They say (we are on oath not to reveal who) that Messrs. Conn Smythe and Arthur Ross have been seen recently in London waving cheques in front of the local hockey people. Mr. Ross's cheque is said to have been for $25,000, and his purpose was to get a London junior hockey team together for the dual and worthy purposes of breaking the supremacy of St. Michael's College and forming a farm for future Beantown hockeyists.

Mr. Smythe's cheque (again according to rumor) was for 100 Gs, no less, and was said to have been just four times as interesting to the London people as the Boston cheque. Its purpose was to start a senior London hockey club, and it is hoped that the cheque will become an annual occurrence. The proposed senior club would play in a league with Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. It would, of course, be a Leaf farm, and our report says that Tulsa and Hollywood would be dropped from the Toronto club's organization.

Pittsburgh and London would then be the main Leaf forcing plants.

The rumor ends with the statement that Art Ross left town muttering something about taking it out on Connie Smythe's hide at some future date, but it is doubtful if that is to be taken literally.

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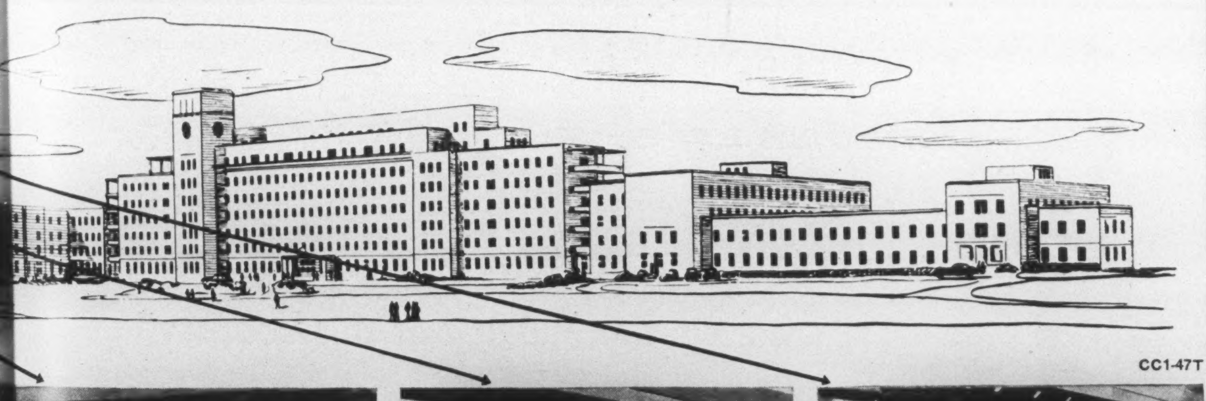

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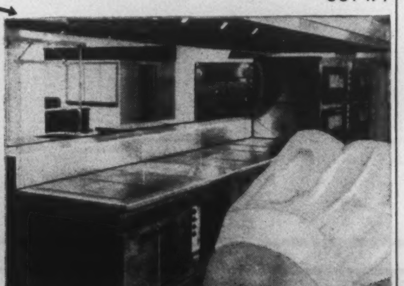

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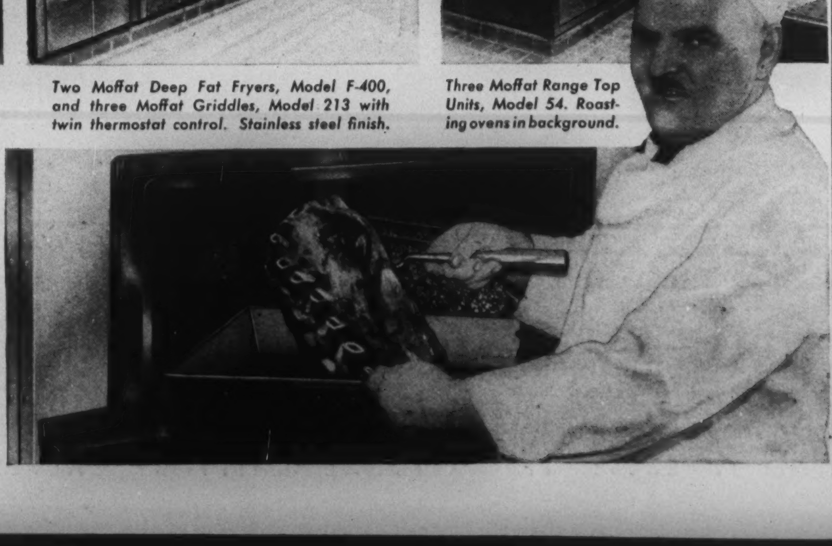

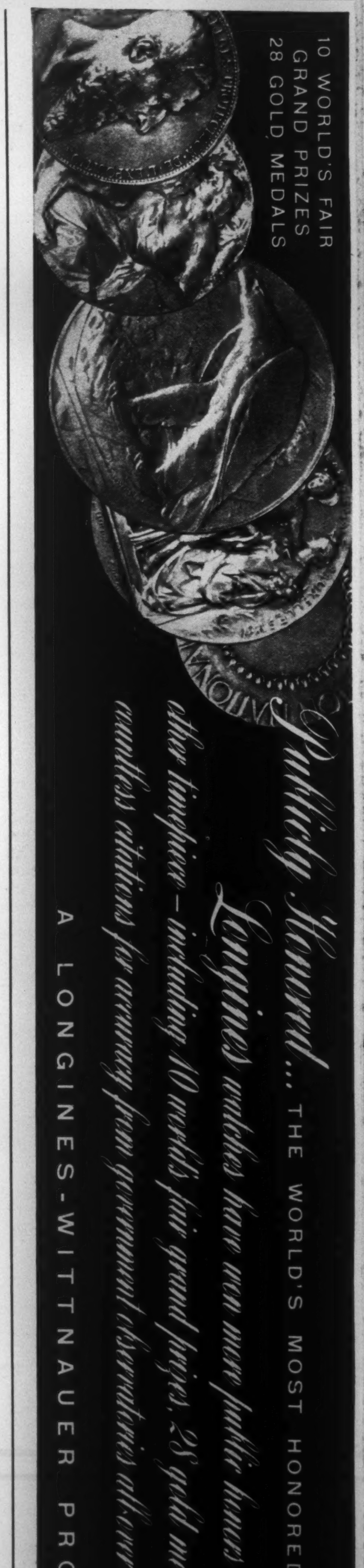

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LONDON LETTER

U.K. Farmer Who Sued Board for Libel Was Exceptional Case

By P. O'D.

London.

IN A recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT (March 8) there was a reprint from the Toronto *Globe and Mail* of an article by Mr. Wellington Jeffers dealing with the Odlum case. It was an interesting and well-informed account of the case itself, but in some of the inferences drawn by Mr. Jeffers with regard to the work of Agricultural Committees in this country it was, I think, unfair to the capable and patriotic men who have been doing a difficult, unpleasant, unpaid and rather thankless job, and doing it quite well.

Mr. Jeffers may be justified in warning Canadians of the danger in the "handing of extreme authority over to men whose judgment will be regarded as infallible, and who will regard themselves as beyond the reach of reprisals or of penalties." Such warnings are always timely, but there was nothing in this particular case to warrant the belief that they are more needed or less heeded in this country than in Canada.

Horrible Excesses

When he goes on to suggest that such irresponsible power might lead in time even to such horrible excesses as the liquidation of the Russian Kulaks, he is surely indulging in a bit of macabre humor—rather like suggesting that if your elderly maiden aunt begins by giving her guests strong tea she may, before they know where they are, start putting arsenic in it.

The Odlum case was a purely personal one. Mr. Odlum did not sue the local Agricultural Committee because they gave him orders for the management of his farm which he considered mistaken. He did not sue them because, when later on they took over the management of his farm, they did less well with it than he himself would have done. He did not sue them at all. He did not like running the farm under their instructions, he protested loudly and often, and finally he sold his farm to the Minister of Agriculture for something like £60,000, which seems a very fair price.

What Mr. Odlum did, as Mr. Jeffers made quite clear, was to sue an executive officer of the Committee for a stupid and malicious slander, which the man afterwards tried to support by some obvious lying. The man was condemned by the court to pay heavy damages — which were paid for him by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is the feature of the case which chiefly attracted attention outside the district of Wiltshire where Mr. Odlum lived.

His Own Mess

It seemed an odd thing for the Ministry to do when the man had got himself into the mess by his own folly and caddishness. On the other hand, the Ministry may have felt that to let one of their officials be ruined financially was not a good way of getting other men to undertake this not very well-paid and not very attractive work. It is quite difficult enough as things are.

I am not suggesting that this Agricultural Committee behaved either sensibly or well. The orders they gave may have been stupid orders. They may have been completely tactless. But it is only fair to remember that the members of the Committee were under orders themselves. They had been told what amount of what particular crops they were expected to raise in their district, and these instructions were naturally passed on to the farmers under their control.

The Committee may have felt that they could not very well exclude Mr. Odlum from these rulings — though in the case of so eminent an agricultural expert it might have been wiser to leave matters as far as possible in his hands. But there does seem to have been some personal bitterness in the whole bitterness, for which possibly there is blame on both sides.

There are some possible misconceptions of the work and character of the Agricultural Committees generally which I would like to try to remove — in fairness to the men concerned, and also because the question may be of interest to Canadian readers, as the reprinting of Mr. Jeffers' article would suggest. It is a subject of which I have some little knowledge, for I live in an agricultural district, famous for the quality of its grazing lands and the special breed of sheep that is raised there. I have many friends among the local farmers, some of them members of the Agricultural Committee, and I have listened to many discussions of its work — not all of them complimentary by any means.

In the first place, I would like to point out that the Agricultural Committees are not squads of bouncing bureaucrats sent down from Whitehall to harry the local farmers and bully them into running their farms the wrong way. They are drawn from the local farmers, usually the leaders among them, with a sprinkling of the local gentry — if I may use such a word in these painfully democratic times. Nor are these squires the least useful members of such bodies. They may not know so much about practical farming, but their personal influence is often of the greatest value—

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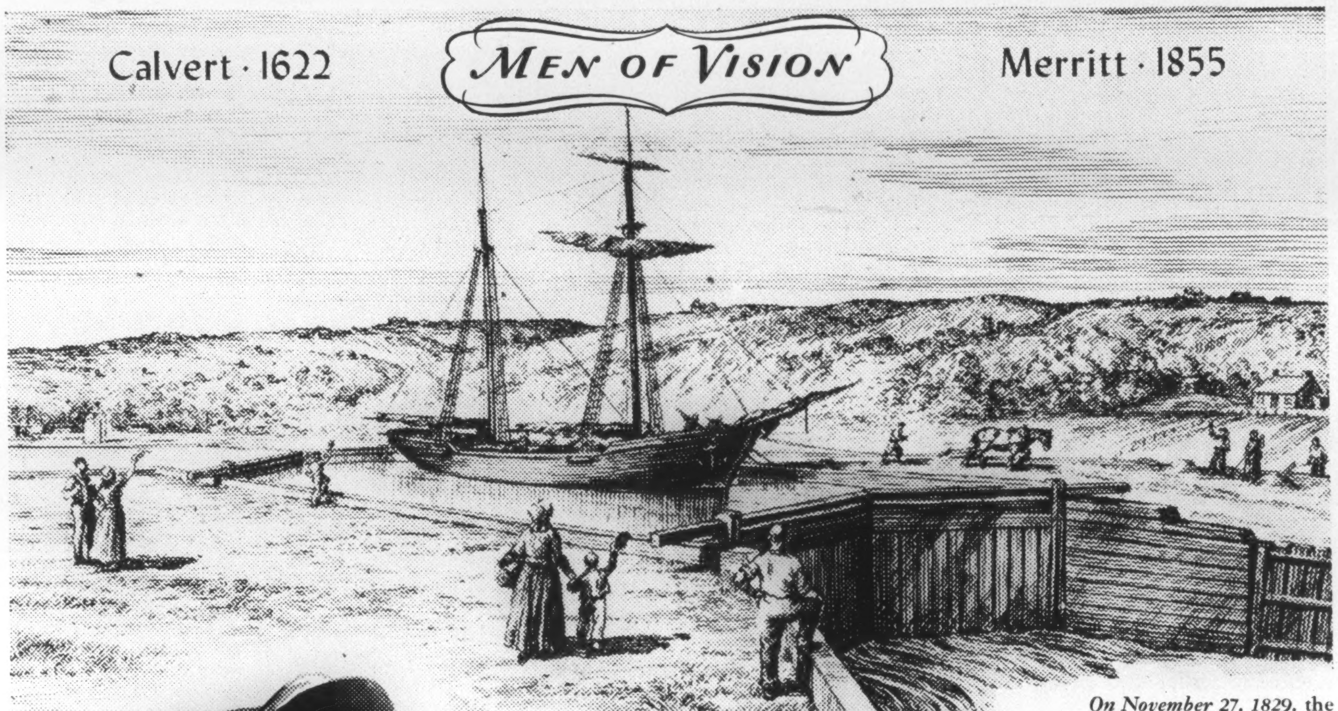

Painted for Calvert by Adam Sherriff Scott, R.C.A.

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though you do occasionally find a pompous and officious nincompoop among them. Where don't you?

The job of the Committees is to receive the orders of the Ministry of Agriculture, to apply them as far as can be done to the farms in their district, to see that they are carried out, and where necessary to help the farmers to do so. They are not responsible for these orders. They may in many cases disapprove of them — and do But they are most of them sensible and patriotic men, well aware of the national need. They do the best they can.

In the case of the larger and better-equipped farms, they usually leave matters pretty much to the judgment of the farmer himself. They indicate what is wanted, and otherwise interfere as little as possible. In the case of smaller farms, it is very often necessary to help the farmer, and this is some of the most valuable work done by the Committees.

They supply machinery which the farmer hasn't money to buy, and very often couldn't buy if he had. They supply labor — mostly from prisoner-of-war camps. They are ready with expert advice and assistance when it is needed. They maintain central installations to which the farmer can send his stuff for treatment. The farmer has only to ask for what he wants.

Now and then, when the farmer is incompetent or hopelessly handicapped or openly rebellious, as does sometimes happen, they take the farm over and run it, paying him a rental. This is one of the more painful duties of the Committee, and it is apt to be an occasion of considerable local bitterness. Nor can it always be said that the Committees make a satisfactory job of the farms they do take over.

Individual vs. Committee

There are a good many things that are better done by an individual than by a committee, and running a farm seems to be one of them. Decisions have to be made on the spot and at once. By the time they have got past the Committee they may be too late. And the men they put in charge are not always experienced or energetic. It quite often happens they are neither.

This has been one of the main weaknesses of the Agricultural Committees — the necessity of relying on executive officers who are often not up to the job, either because they don't know enough, or because they are not the right type. It sometimes happens that they are bullying fellows who put the farmer's back up. That is where most of the trouble starts — as perhaps in the Odlum case.

Obviously a good and successful farmer is not going to give over his farm and take on an unpleasant and not very well-rewarded job working full-time for the Committee. He has better and more important things to do. He probably considers that he has done all that could be reasonably expected of him when he serves on the Committee at all, and gives it the benefit of his experience and skill —for which he is paid nothing whatsoever.

He helps to make decisions, to give instructions, and the rest he leaves to the paid staff to carry out. They don't always do it well, being drawn, as they often are, from the ranks of the farmers who are neither good nor successful. This position is gradually being strengthened as time goes on, and good working staffs are being built up, with the weaklings and the misfits weeded out. But it is still a source of waste and worry.

Whether or not the farmers of this country, if left to themselves, would have established these Committees, is a question to which the answer is not in much doubt. They would not. No farmer likes to be told what to do with his land. He still doesn't like it, even when he is willing to admit that the food emergencies of wartime made it necessary. Perhaps the best indication of his attitude I can give is to quote the remark made to me by the president of the local branch of the Farmers' Union, himself a farmer of energy and judgment who has made a success of his own land.

"I don't like them," he said, "and I hope to see the end of them. But that won't be for a long time yet. I don't want anyone coming around to tell me what to plough and plant. But we must be fair. They had a job to do that needed doing, and they haven't done too badly."

Still Needed

That is the whole point. The job needed doing, and still needs it. The food emergency is still with us. This country must grow as much as it can of its own food; and the farmer must produce as much as possible of the kind of food that is most needed — whether or not his land is really quite suitable for the purpose. Left to himself, he would grow the kind of crop he could grow most easily and profitably. That is why it was necessary to have in each district some sort of authority to see that the national needs should come first, and the general plan be carried out. The Agricultural Committees seem to have done so, pretty effectively.

Canada is different. Canada is a large country with a small population, where there is plenty of food for everybody, and plenty more to export. This is a small country with a large population, which has to buy most of its food, and just now hasn't the money to do it with. The Canadian farmer can be allowed to grow what he pleases as he pleases.

But don't go wasting sympathy on the British farmer. He is not writhing helplessly under official control. He doesn't need sympathy, and would probably resent it. He is doing very well. It may be that he is more controlled than he likes, but his interests are being carefully protected—even by this Socialist Government. He is not a member of the oppressed classes. He is in the main a prosperous and respected man doing a job of which he is proud.

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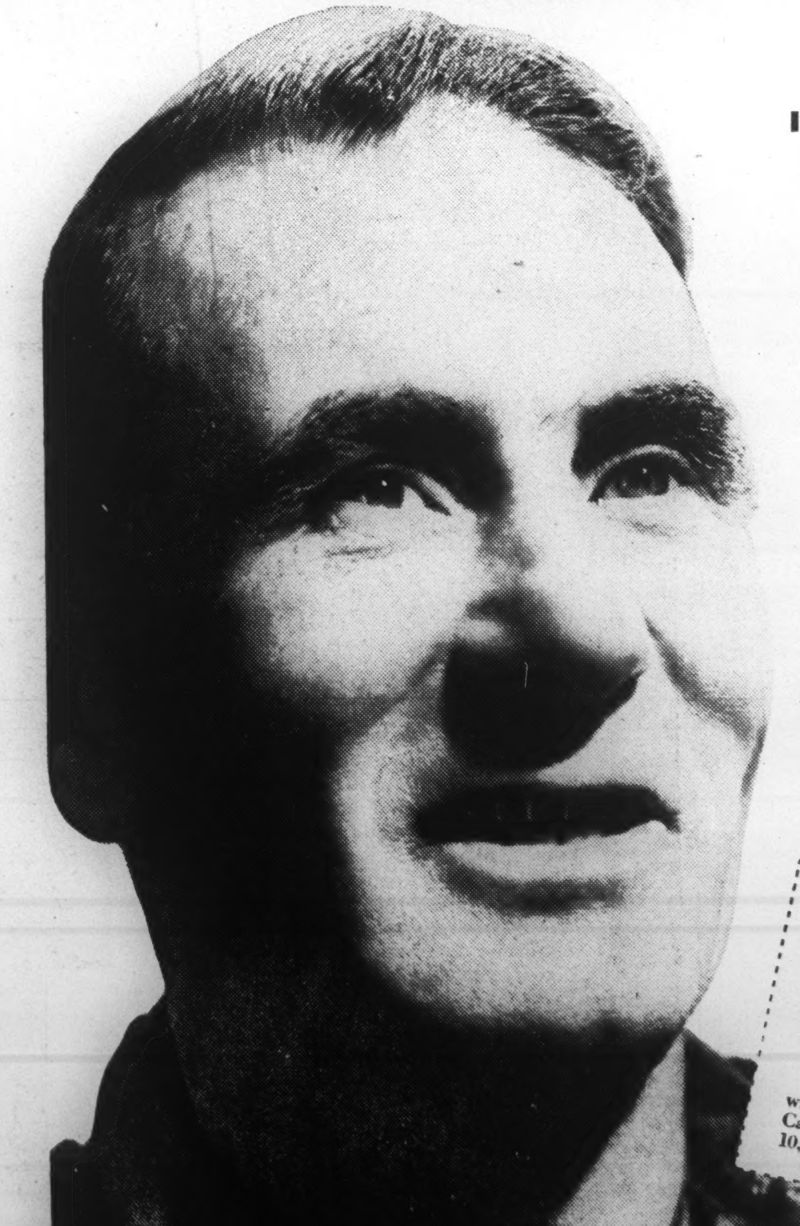

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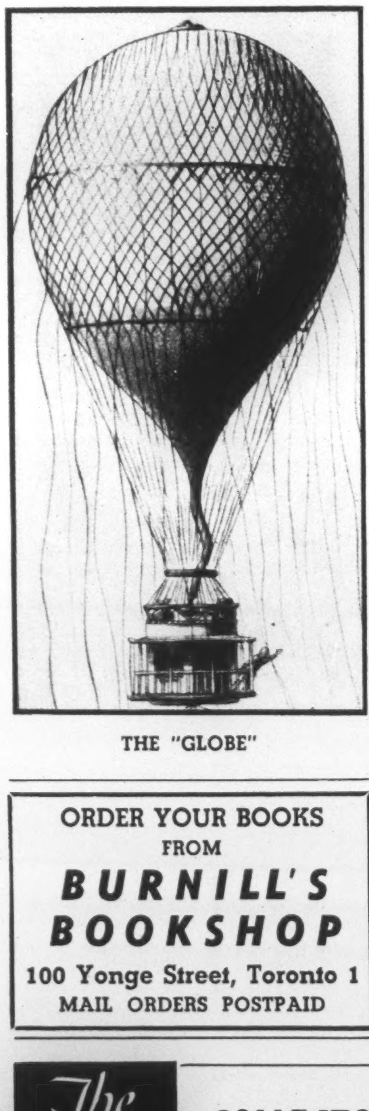
Fabulous Voyage of Dr. Sherman or How to Make Travel Exciting

THE 21 BALLOONS—by William Pene du Bois—*Macmillans*—$3.00.

THIS is a book which it is a joy to own, to look at and to read. From the moment the eye is caught by the delicately-colored jacket with its gay nineties lettering and the soft spherical background, to the final sentence, some 180 pages later, the reading time will be punctuated steadily by quiet chuckles or resounding laughs. Here is a Jules Verne adventure of the richest type with the quiet reportage of that prototype utilized to add richness to the humor. Half the book, the author claims, is based on scientific truths and the rest is absolute nonsense, with no attempt made to separate the two. Seldom has there been a happier admixture.

On August 15, 1883, Professor William Waterman Sherman, set out from San Francisco in his specially-designed balloon complete with house-basket, hoping privily to remain aloft for an extended period and relax from forty years of school-teaching. Three weeks later he was picked up by a ship in the Atlantic Ocean, clinging to some plank wreckage and the remains of twenty balloons. Of what had happened in between, neither to the ship's officers nor, on landing, to the Mayor of New York, would Professor Sherman reveal a word. His loyalty was to the Western American Explorers' Club of San Francisco and not until he had been conveyed thither in the special train of the President of the United States and survived the hazards of a civic welcome, did he recount his story.



THE "GLOBE"

That story is too good to be spoiled for any potential reader, good both in absurdity of accident and manner of telling. But a few hints may be supplied. With his good ship of the air punctured by a dive-bombing sea gull, he achieved a perilous landing on the Pacific island of Krakatoa. There he met with the most formal of welcomes, was immediately supplied with a well-cut suit of morning clothes, and was introduced to the twenty families whose civilized community life (behind, of course, a marginal jungle growth to conceal their presence to stray shipping) was a complete escape from the world. This Utopia was made possible by the existence of a mine with walls of solid diamond; on the island the chief value of this diamond rock was to provide foundations for the houses. For not only was Krakatoa the home of a huge smouldering volcano, but the constant rolling wave motion of the earth was a hazard not easily overcome. In fact it took the professor quite a time to acquire his "mountain legs".

Here is Proof!

It was on "D" day in the Month of the Lamb on the Island of Krakatoa and some time after that delightful ride in the airy-go-round, that catastrophe smote. But such devoted balloonists as the twenty families were well prepared for escape, and escape they did, which accounts for the subsequent presence of the Professor and his twenty balloons in the Atlantic. All of this story is related (together with much more) by the Professor on the stage of the San Francisco auditorium and as final proof of his adventures he produces the diamond cuff links given to him by his Krakatoan friends. What was he going to do with the proceeds? After his rescue he had devoted his ingenuity to devising a seagull-proof balloon; this he would now buy, attach to it a basket-house and, "Using food for ballast I plan to spend one full year in the air, one year of truly delightful living, a year in a balloon."

The illustrations, by the author, are as equally good as the text and, possibly because they were originated by the same mind, tie in marvellously with the story. Yet for those who may be so indolent as to attempt to solve the adventure visually alone, the pictures give little away; encountered throughout the tale they add personality, charm and ingenuity.

FOR THE RECORD

Canada 1947. The official handbook of present conditions and recent progress, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. (The Kings Printer, Ottawa, 25c). This excellent little volume, designed for shipment abroad as well as for use at home improves with each successive edition. This year the introduction of color, including a frontispiece study of the Governor-General by Karsh of Ottawa, brightens the book throughout. The handbook, which is planned to give a balanced picture of the general economic and social structure of Canada notably achieves its purpose. The 1947 edition includes special articles on the Pulp and Paper Industry and Canada's place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Case of Erle Stanley Gardner, by Alva Johnston. (McClelland & Stewart, $1.75). "True Gardner fans want more Gardner, not better Gardner." Brief interesting story of the development of an expert criminal lawyer into the creator of Perry Mason. Text and photographs illustrate the method by which this top detective story writer is able to maintain his voluminous output.

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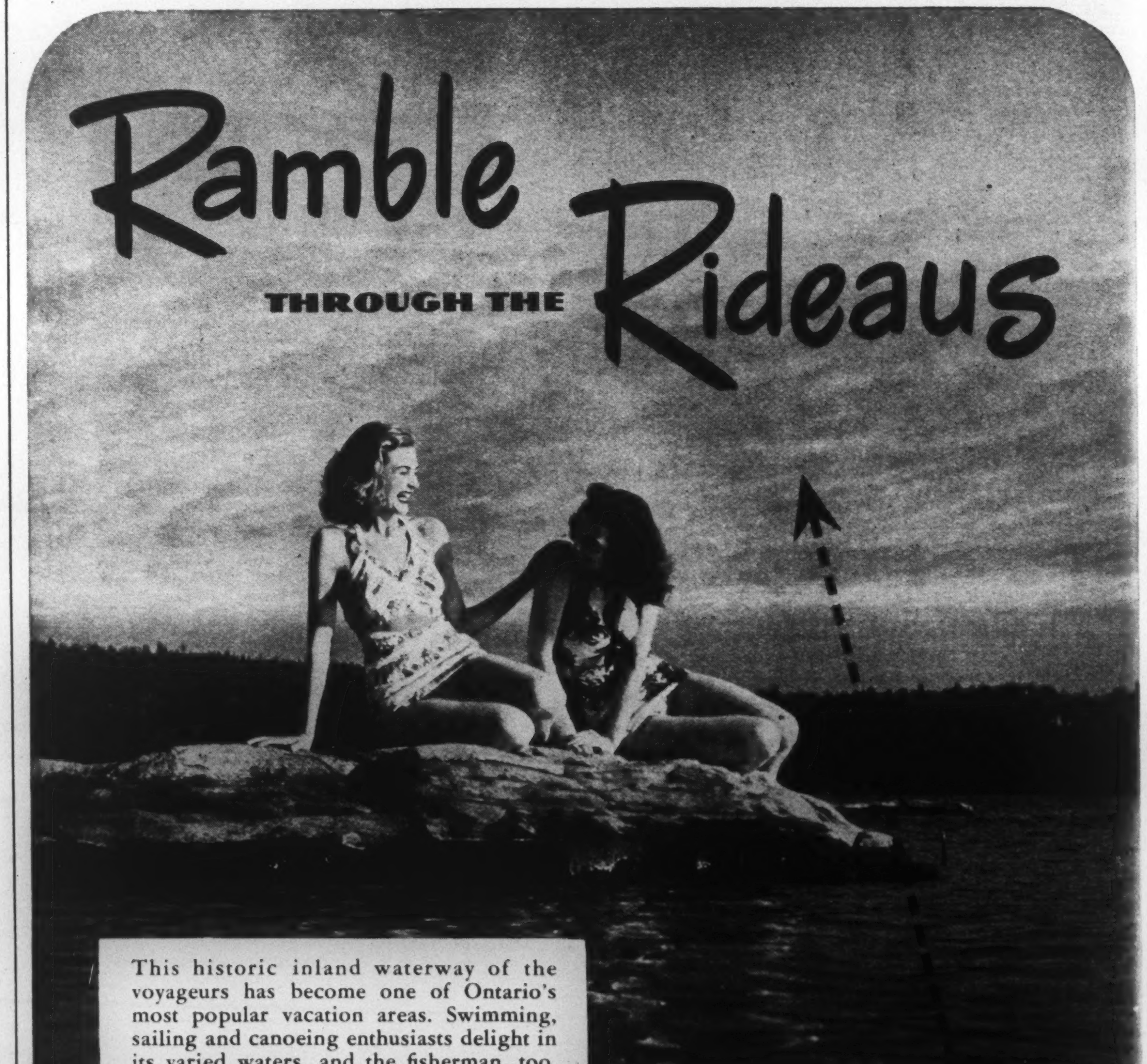

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THE BOOKSHELF

New Books on Music and Musicians Range from Symphony to Ballad

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE ORCHESTRA IN ENGLAND—Reginald Nettel—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$3.50*.

THIS is a social history of England, rather than a textbook on orchestration, although the first five chapters are devoted to instruments and the manner of performance of orchestras prior to Haydn and Mozart. The survey covers characteristic stages of development in orchestras up to the influence of the B.B.C. on the state orchestras of England. The author has dug up some intensely interesting biographical material on the great conductors. It is a good book for a student of music history and has an index adequate for preliminary reference.

MYASKOVSKY: HIS LIFE & WORK—by Alexandrei Ikonnikov — *McLeod* — *$3.50*.

The work of Russian composer Myaskovsky is only beginning to be appreciated, and this account of his life and accomplishments should do much in placing him on the record as the third member of the trio with Prokofieff and Shostakovich. Particular reference is made to the genres cultivated by him and some of his symphonies are treated separately and briefly. This latter feature might have been omitted without destroying the chief purpose of the book. The full catalogue of his compositions with dates, including symphonies and other works during the war years, are given in the back.

OPERAS AND MUSICAL COMEDIES—by Walker McSpadden—*Oxford*—*$3.75*.

When a person attempts to deal with 1,000 operas in a single volume and to treat about 350 of them in story and detail, obviously he cannot write much that would help a serious opera connoisseur interested in analysis. But he can give the average would-be-cultured radio listener a reference book to keep in a drawer near the wireless. And this one gives outlines and biographical material on familiar and obscure operas as well as the recent musical comedy hits like "Carousel" and "Oklahoma". This edition is a development of a book which the author produced 35 years ago entitled "Opera Synopses".

THE CONCERT BAND — by Richard Franko Goldman—*Oxford*—*$3.25*.

The son of famous Edwin Franko discusses the evolution of the modern concert band and its function. For instance, do not try to make a band sound like an orchestra or an organ or anything else it is not. Are you interested in open air concerts and also have a little general information about music? Then you may like this. However, it is a book directed more at band directors and band players than at band listeners.

MOZART—by Ann M. Lingg—*Oxford*—*$3.25*.

The author is a young musicologist, native of Mozart's Vienna, now an American citizen. This book treats in especially good anecdotal detail all phases of the composer's career. Excellent appendices, glossary of available recordings, publications, etc.

TWO WORLDS OF MUSIC—by Berta Geissman—*McClelland and Stewart*—*$3.00*.

Onetime secretary to Furtwangler and manager of the old Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the author has been general secretary of the London Philharmonic since 1936. The book covers orchestral life in Germany before Hitler, in Hitler Germany, and in pre-war and wartime England while working with Beecham. The book slams the Nazis' musical efforts; in England it is entitled "The Baton and the Jackboot".

RELAX AND LISTEN—by John Hallstrom—*Oxford*—*$2.75*.

Whether your record collection is well under way or you are just starting one, here is an indispensable book to your hobby. It will fill in many of the technical chinks in your music wall-of-knowledge, whether it be a lofty affair or a humble one. Better music appreciation will follow a reading of this easy-to-take material; high-brow analyses are avoided.

ADVENTURES OF A BALLAD HUNTER——by John A. Lomax—*Macmillans*—*$3.75*.

Autobiography of the U.S. No. 1 balladeer, who travelled by train, on horseback and on foot through the states west of the Mississippi to collect native songs where they are still sung and to get the stories behind them. Sample verses of many ballads are included. We wish he had included Canada in his itinerary.

THE ROAD TO MUSIC—by Nicolas Slomimsky—*Dodd Mead (Canada)*—*$3.00*.

Written along lines similar to those exploited for the last fifteen years by Sigmund Spaeth, i.e., making the subject of music—notes, chords, instruments, etc.—one great big puzzle full of little ones that anyone with only a liking for music can understand. But where Spaeth moves right in on developing a real appreciation of the main forms, this one does not get far past the limericks and puzzles. O.K. if you don't want to go any further.

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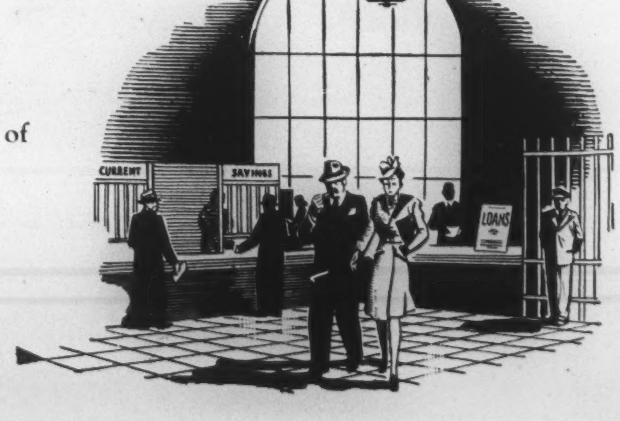

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Youthful Iva Withers' Jump to Stardom

By MARK HANSON

Iva Withers has accomplished every showgirl's dream. She has played the lead in a successful musical production. But Miss Withers has gone further than that. She has played the feminine lead in two successful musicals and for a while, both at the same time.

This actually happened. Iva played Julie Jordan in "Carousel" and the leading lady in "Oklahoma!" Born in Winnipeg, she is now married to an engineer and living in New York. While her husband was overseas she continued her musical lessons and began to haunt producers' offices, coming up with these two juicy plums. After a successful two-year run, "Carousel" is closing down.

IVA WITHERS of Winnipeg, can't help being surprised at having the feminine lead in the Broadway musical success "Carousel". That, no doubt, is because she hasn't quite got over being surprised at the strange chain of events which nearly two years ago suddenly catapulted the young Canadian starlet from relative obscurity in the theatrical world to the lead in the successful current Theatre Guild production outside of "Oklahoma!"

And Miss Withers is somewhat amazed about her success with "Oklahoma!", too, which continues to play to packed houses after more than four years on Broadway, for she had the feminine lead in that show a number of times last summer. One week last fall she actually played the leads in both "Oklahoma!" and "Carousel" at the same time.

The successful young Winnipegger who sings in a soft, appealing lyric soprano and emotes with the shyness of a child bride, arrived at stardom the easy way. After she married and settled in New York City in 1942, her husband, an engineer, went away to war. Although Iva continued to take singing, dancing and dramatic lessons, begun in Winnipeg at the age of ten she had a lot of time left over. More to have something to do than anything else, she began to visit the producers' offices and with amazingly little trouble was invited one day to join the "Carousel" troupe when the show went into production. Before opening night she was assigned as understudy to the lead, Miss Jan Clayton.

As frequently happens in show business, Miss Clayton accepted a bid from Hollywood after the production was under way and there was Iva, the logical choice to take over. She filled the role with such surprising success that even Broadway columnists have forgotten that she wasn't always the Theatre Guild's choice for the part of Julie Jordan.

Miss Withers was born in Winnipeg in....well, in her own words, "not so many years ago". She attended Lord Roberts Junior Grade School and then Gordon Bell Senior High.

IVA WITHERS

While she was in high school she had her first role, a small part in the Winnipeg Little Theatre production, "Madam Sherry". That experience had a profound effect on her, Miss Withers says for she couldn't help but feel all the time Madam Sherry ran that she should have had the lead.

As understudy to Jan Clayton in "Carousel", Miss Withers again felt she should have the lead. But by this time she had watched too many aspirants who felt the same way fail miserably when they got their first big chance. As understudy to Miss Clayton she studied hard to make sure that didn't happen to her. Nor did it when she had her big opportunity.

Noteworthy Collection

Something of an individualist, Miss Withers picks her friends and her entertainment. She lives simply in a modest Manhattan apartment on 119th Street near Columbia University. She enjoys few sports and has few hobbies except one that has intrigued her since she was a young girl. Over a period of years she has gathered a noteworthy collection of fine china tea cups and saucers. And that hobby fits in nicely with her scheme of living because she is an avid tea drinker.

She brews tea as many as seven times a day, and almost always has it during that period of relaxation in her dressing room just before she goes on the stage. A hot plate and a tea pot are always in plain sight on her make-up table.

Iva's collection includes such rare cup and saucer combinations as Paramount and Aristocrat Aynsley, a Minton or two, a Royal Albert and a Royal Worcester. Her prize is a dainty, thin Irish Belleck patterned with tiny green shamrocks.

Now, after a successful two-year run, "Carousel" will end on May 24. Miss Withers has given little thought to what she will do next, but having established herself with New York audiences feels that something attractive is bound to come along.

No, she has never been to Hollywood, and unlike her predecessor is not particularly interested in a bid from the cinema people. She has a few ideas for the future, though. She has thought seriously of settling down and raising a family.

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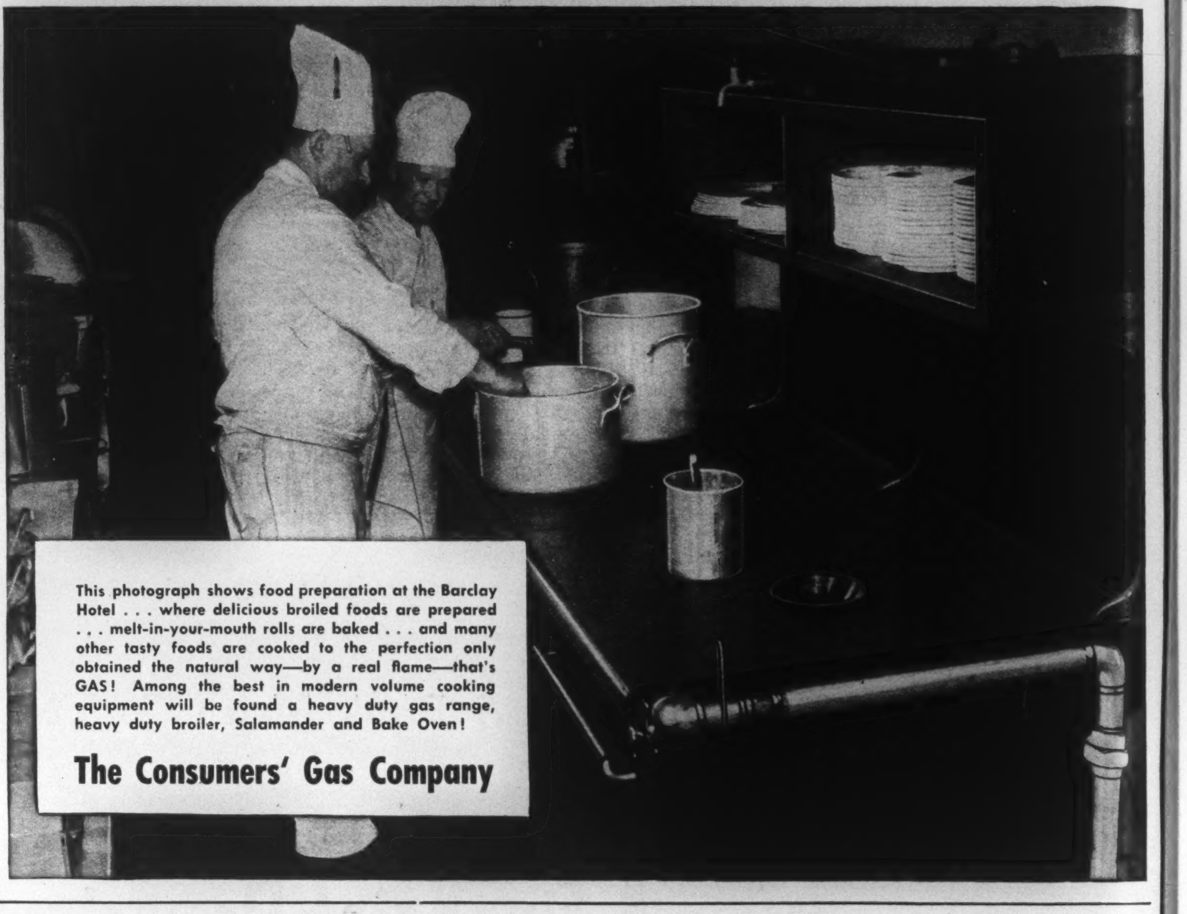

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RECORD REVIEW

Soviet Composer's Ballet Suite Is Exciting Music Well Recorded

By JOHN L. WATSON

COLUMBIA'S new pressing of the "Gayne" Ballet Suite by the young Armenian composer, Aram Khachaturian (D175) can only be described as "sensational"—an adjective which applies equally to the music and the recording. The "Gayne" ballet (named after the composer's wife and pronounced to rhyme with "Dinah") was composed in 1942 and first performed by the Ballet of the Leningrad State Academy in December of that year. It won for its composer the First Degree Stalin Prize. Based on Armenian, Georgian and Ukrainian folk-themes, it abounds in savage rhythms, dazzling tone color and delirious orchestra effects. It is appallingly exciting music and pretty well lives up to its publisher's description of it as the greatest musical *tour de force* since the publication of Ravel's "Bolero". Its moods range from the frenzied cacophony of the "Sabre Dance" to the heart-rending lyrical loveliness of the "Dance of Ayshe". The suite is magnificently interpreted by the New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz.

No less enthralling than the music is the way in which it has been recorded. Obviously, nothing less than an entirely new technique could have resulted in such magnificent fidelity. The whole range of harmonics seems to have been extended and given a new clarity and balance. To hear it on a first-class machine is to experience something very new and very wonderful in recorded music.

(I am informed that the now-famous and immensely popular Khachaturian "Piano Concerto", played by William Kapell, will shortly be released).

Of the more than one hundred symphonies composed by Franz Joseph Haydn the most mature and finished are the twelve "London" symphonies, commissioned by the great English impresario, J. P. Salomon. The first of these, in C, (Breitkopf and Hartel No. 97) has just been recorded for Victor by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic (DM 1059). Its appearance is more than welcome today, when the music of the "father of the symphony" is far less frequently performed than it ought to be. No better conductor than Sir Thomas and no better orchestra than the London Philharmonic could possibly have been chosen to do the job and the result is wholly satisfying. The reading is crisp and incisive and entirely free from any maudlin attempt to make the music sound more significant than it really is. As one critic said of Papa Haydn, " . . . his music, though it rarely flames and never explodes, still sparkles; though it has little mystery for us, it has magic." The album is a fitting companion for the "Symphony in B-flat" (No. 98) recorded a short while ago by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Symphony.

Milhaud Recording

Of all the members of the notorious little group of musical revolutionaries known as "Les Six", the most prolific, and certainly the best known on this continent, is Darius Milhaud whose works, good, bad and indifferent, have recently been the subject of a fairly widespread dealer promotion. Hard on the heels of his successful "Protée" comes a first recording of his relatively new (1945) work, "Suite française", with the composer himself conducting the New York Philharmonic (Columbia J 92). M. Milhaud, who has reason to be grateful to the United States for the shelter that generous country afforded him during the Occupation, wrote his "Suite française" to commemorate the part played by the American forces in the liberation of France. He chose as his subjects the Provinces through which the U.S. Army campaigned: Normandy, Brittany, Isle de France, Alsace-Lorraine and Provence. It was the composer's wish that American listeners be given an opportunity to hear some of the folk melodies of those regions and it was also intended that the composition should be within the scope of the average high school or university band. Perhaps great music can be written this way—certainly the classical composers did it—but the "Suite française" sounds more like a singularly uninspired bread-and-butter note than a heartfelt tribute. The performance is dreary and the recording dull.

Alexander Glazounoff, the last of the Russian Nationalist school, standing as he does between two great epochs in Russian music and being truly representative of neither, seems destined for comparative oblivion. However, his reputation may be somewhat enhanced, on this continent at least, by the new recording of his ballet suite, "The Seasons" (Victor DM 1072). The music is pleasant enough, describing in lively and colorful language the attributes, real and imagined, of the various seasons, but it is unlikely to cause very much stir in this sophisticated age. The album is significant chiefly for the fact that it introduces for the first time on wax the comparatively new Dallas Symphony Orchestra under its brilliant young conductor, Antal Dorati. It is an orchestra from which great things can be expected.

Perhaps the most interesting single record of recent date is Walter Piston's "Prelude and Allegro for Organ and Orchestra", played by E. Power Biggs with the Boston Symphony under Koussevitzky (Victor 11-9262). The music, the performance and the recording are all of a very high order.

Trite Ballad Music

Leonard Bernstein's music from the ballet "Fancy Free" sounds trite, if not entirely incoherent, when divorced from its context. The stage production was a second-rate affair at best and the music is banal, commonplace and unconscionably noisy. Arthur Fiedler and the Boston "Pops" perform on Victor 11-9386.

Marian Anderson, who has never made a bad record, has done a creditable job with two rather mediocre pieces on Victor 10-1260. The compositions are Cyril Scott's "Lullaby" and "Hear the Wind Whispering" by Frida Bucky. Miss Anderson sings them both with all the respect and reverence deserved.

Two more "free transcriptions" by Leo Stokowski have been added to the Old Maestro's already impressive list of face-lifting jobs. A source of continual annoyance to the purists, Stokowski's transcriptions often make pretty good music. The "Dance", from the Quartet in F by Haydn, is, of course, familiar to everyone—graceful, engaging music but too redolent of Conservatory Junior Grade recitals. Purcell's "Trumpet Prelude" is more interesting and bags of fun for the orchestra's lusty trumpeter. The Hollywood Bowl Orchestra on Victor 11-9419.

I think we've all had a bit too much "Carmen" recently so I shall be surprised if Franz Waxman's "Carmen Fantasie" is greeted with anything but the mildest enthusiasm. The record (Victor 11-9422) is notable chiefly for the brilliant fiddling of Jascha Heifetz.

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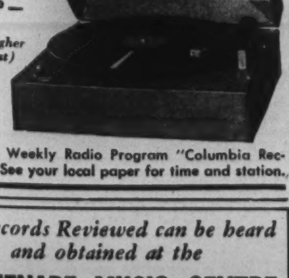

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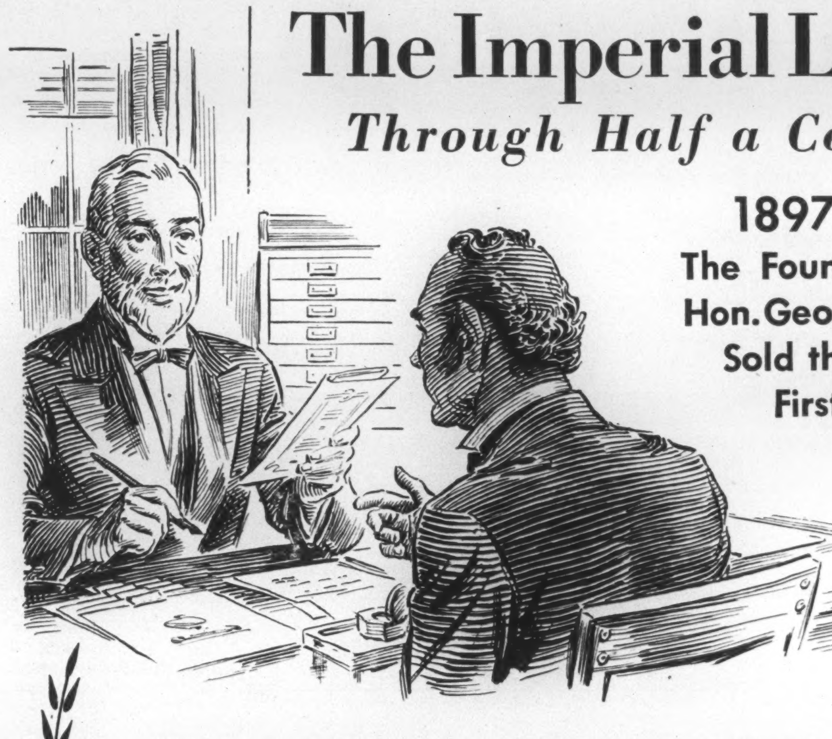

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Canadian Music to Be Published; Philadelphia Symphony on Tour

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE publishing of Canadian composers' works seems to be getting somewhere at last. But as a prime paradox, the boost will result from no new enlightenment on the part of the big, regular Canadian publishers but from a smaller publishing institution, Broadcast Music Incorporated, Canada, of which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters are to be in joint-control on a five-year-period agreement.

For five years an all-out emphasis will be given by this company to the production and promotion of Canadian musical works of a serious type — pieces that any ordinary, dollar-respecting Canadian publisher would turn down as too slow-selling material, in favor of job-printing American songs.

On the New York presses right now under B.M.I. sponsorship are such Canadian compositions as a Toccata by Toronto organist Gerald Bales, a concert solo ("Strangeness of Heart") by brilliant 21-year-old composer and pianist Harry Somers (S.N., May 10), a song by George Hurst set to a poem by Shelley, the hymn which Wishart Campbell and Wallace McAlpine did last year (S.N., Dec. 28) as well as their second religious song. Besides, the editorial staff of B.M.I. is going over about five dozen other Canadian music manuscripts of all types with a view to publishing and a steady flow to retail outlets is assured. The plan will eventually include commercial recordings of the numbers.

Last week musicians and press people saw the covers and proofs of those first pieces—handsome harbingers of a new day for the Canadian composer. Canadian sales agents for the works will be North America Music, Toronto.

The new arrangement with B.M.I. Canada will have the effect of putting the Canadian radio listener, the real consumer market for the Canadian composer, squarely in support of his efforts, and publication will place Canadian music before the public—both in the U.S. and Canada—in a concrete way that never before existed. A remaining difficulty, however, is the previous commitments that many of Canada's top-notch composers have with professional organizations (e.g., C.A.-P.A.C.) which control publishing of members' works. Perhaps B.M.I.'s program may appear attractive enough for them to relinquish these connections and give the new association the right to handle, broadcast, publish and bring to public notice their too long neglected works.

Budapest-born, bald, short, 48-year-old Eugene Ormandy would be an ordinary appearing man in almost any other job. But standing on a podium before his 110-man Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, as he did for two nights in Toronto last week, he was an object lesson in consummate orchestral conducting. Only a mild showman compared to his photogenic predecessor Leopold Stokowski, Ormandy in conducting technique is far from fancy—a soft beat, punching fist, spread fingers, pursed lips, frown; nevertheless he completely controls every instrumental resource in the organization. The well-disciplined men, each an expert, eye him more closely than is usual with most symphony players because they know their parts, and the single-instrument-effect is eloquent of the fact. Ormandy's enormous theoretical technique comes from the scores being analyzed to the last detail. The result last week was clean-cut playing and precise attacks, with sections blending, shading, phrasing and building up to climaxes with complete uniformity—the things that make the P.S.O. the world's most renowned.

Although every symphony player and many concertgoers have a pretty good idea why the P.S.O. is best, the determining components are a little harder to come by. First of all, the orchestra plays a lot—over 125 performances a season. Secondly, the organization, wealthy with endowments, royalties from recordings, and rich patronage lists, can afford the world's best instrumentalists. Any members that one may list would include top-flight talent.

They played six works in Toronto in two nights: the Scarlatti-Tommasini Ballet Suite "Good-Humored Ladies", César Franck's Symphony in D minor, Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, Brahms' Symphony No. 2 and American composer Paul Creston's Symphony No. 2, Op. 35.

The last named consisted of two remarkable movements: the first melodically expressive and developed imaginatively on an "introduction and song"; the second stressing rhythmic patterns and thematically based on an "interlude and dance". Some concertgoers might have hesitated at buying Creston's original ideas—a half-filled house the night it was played; a full house the next —but the P.S.O. put up a convincing sales talk.

We were surprised to find so few local symphony players there. That a large group of professionals from the local orchestras in watching Ormandy and listening to his men might be benefitted is an idea worth considering before his visit here next year.

Canadian Pianist Series

Molly Levinter's enthusiastically received recital last week was another brilliant example of the consistently high quality in the Canadian Pianist Series. Early in the program Miss Levinter's mastery of the instrument was revealed in the Bach-Pirani "Arioso", played with the magic of clean-cut phrasing and melodic interpretation. The involved Gluck-Saint Saëns' caprice and Fugue on "Alceste" airs and the closing Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12 by Liszt were handled with a high sense of musical intelligence that avoided showiness for its own sake and a technique of remarkable deftness and power. Occasionally over-pedalling in the forte passages caused some blur. Her Chopin group—a ballade, nocturne, and scherzo—was presented with crystal-clear lyricism, and although slight technical imperfections were detected in the ballade, the over-all capacity for handling Chopin romanticism and decorative embellishments had the basic richness that marks a superior artist.

To accommodate Canadians planning to attend the Berkshire Music Festival at Tanglewood for either or both of the week-end groups of concerts on July 31 and August 7, Girvans Travel Service, Toronto, have thirty reservations, at cost, for good seats in the Tanglewood Shed and rooms in the Wendall Sheraton Hotel in nearby Pittsfield.

A concert featuring two Canadians now in the U.S., contralto Nora Conklin and basso Russell Skitch, will be given in Eaton Aud. May 19.

Stanley Chapple will conduct and Ive Kitchell, dance satirist, will be guest artist at the Prom Symphony Concert on May 22.

Reginald Godden, one of Canada's leading concert pianists, is presenting a program of exceptional interest on May 16 at Eaton Auditorium.

Elizabeth Guy Benson and Earl Dick played leading characters in the Toronto Conservatory's Opera School production of "The Bartered Bride" during recent jubilee week.

Paul Robeson, great Negro singer, will be heard at the Coliseum, Exhibition, on May 17. He will be supported by the Jewish Folk Choir and brilliant young Canadian violinist Joseph Pach.

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"Oklahoma's" Music Has Pre-Jazz Charm

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE outstanding characteristics of "Oklahoma," and the thing which is chiefly to be credited for its enormous success, is the fact that the music, by Richard Rodgers, is absolutely pre-jazz. It is a logical development of the style of American music before even "Alexander's Ragtime Band" had started that music up a new alley. It is intensely rhythmical, but without a trace of syncopation, — very melodic, but without the slides and off-tones of recent orchestration. It takes us back to 1900, and the change is extraordinarily restful and refreshing. Had the piece been done in 1900 it would have had to have a low-comedy part for some popular knockabout, but we have fortunately outgrown that and are now capable of understanding even a touch of tragedy such as the great "Lonely Room" song done by Robert Nash; so that the piece really has the merits of the pre-jazz age and of our own all in one.

The next reason for success is the rich poetic imagination of the producer, Rouben Mamoulian, who has put the most loving care into every detail. His job was to suggest the rich vitality, the earthy raciness, the sunny hope and the burning courage of a new community establishing itself on a rich prairie soil and effecting (as Alberta did later) the transfer of the economy from cattle range to agriculture. Little is left of the detail of the original drama in dialogue and action, but the symbolization, by scenery, by song and above all by ballet, is superb. The pulsing vitality of the music helps a lot too.

In the singing and acting the burden of suggesting this intensity and audacity of life falls chiefly on the male lead, in which part James Alexander is brilliantly effective. He is ably seconded by Peggy Engel in the heroine role. She can hardly have been bettered for winsome charm and intelligent acting by any other holder of the role, but may be a little less effective vocally than her New York counterpart. The piece owes much to the accomplished acting of Edith Gresham as the duenna, and there are a score of other clever people perfectly selected (by the Theatre Guild) for their jobs.

Nowhere is this sense of poetic symbolism better displayed than in the dances designed by Agnes de Mille. (These also could not have been done before 1900, for they owe much to the Ballet Russe.) It is a joy to note that two of the best items are danced by Canadians — Claire Pasch of Ottawa and Jean Snyder of Toronto.

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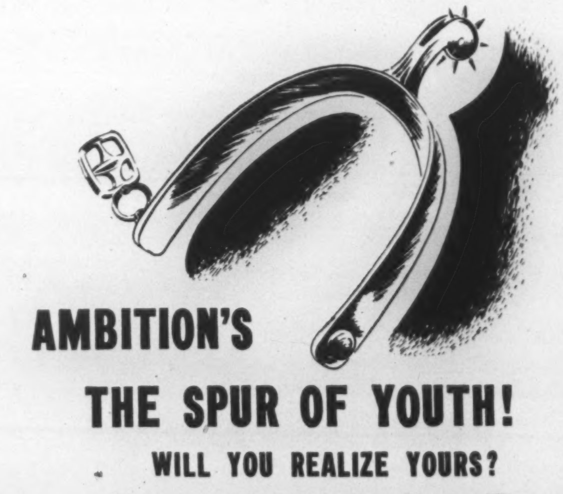

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THE FILM PARADE

A Busy Week for Lady Suicides on the Local Movie Screens

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

TWO suicidal ladies, Miss Joan Crawford and Miss Lilli Palmer, turned up on the screen during the week. In "Humoresque" Joan Crawford, all dressed up in a black sequin dinner dress, walks out into the ocean. Lilli Palmer in "Beware of Pity" throws herself over a cliff. Love naturally is the precipitating factor in Miss Palmer's case and the liquidating one in Joan Crawford's. Since Joan Crawford goes to pieces to the accompaniment of an excellent series of arrangements for strings and full orchestra, you'll probably get a lot more for your money from "Humoresque," especially since the story's re-creators, Clifford Odets and Zachary Gold, have brightened it up with a comedy and piano part written in for Oscar Levant. Unfortunately nobody got round to brightening up Lilli Palmer's vehicle, which is nothing but tears and pity from beginning to end.

I don't remember the original "Humoresque" but the present version has evidently undergone a highly sophisticating treatment under the new management. The Dvorak piece, which seems to have been both theme-song and inspiration of Fanny Hurst's story, doesn't get more than token treatment in the current number, and the rest of the program—"Humoresque" is really as much a concert as a picture here—is taken up with violin concertos demanding high virtuosity and concluding appropriately with a violin and orchestral rendering of "Liebestod."

The rest of the story has been slicked up to match. It lingers over the early days of the hero (John Garfield) in an East Side grocery just long enough to establish his humble beginnings, then whisks him off to the elegant world of the lady patron (Joan Crawford) who launches him on the concert stage. The heroine has both a town house and a beach house, each with a bar in every room to meet her needs as a sort of career-alcoholic. She also has all the money in the world for her other hobby, which is promoting concert talent. So it isn't long before she has her young man fiddling away under the most expensive management in the best N.Y. concert halls.

Gloom

He is a triumph almost overnight and this should have made everyone happy. Instead everyone gets gloomier and gloomier. The hero is gloomy by temperament; the heroine is gloomy because she has committed herself to a policy of distracted self-pity and can't afford to let it lapse. Her husband (Paul Cavanaugh) is gloomy because he sees at once he is about to lose his wife. The hero's mother is gloomiest of all because she disapproves of her son's new social connections and she gets more and more forbidding as he climbs higher in musical circles. Altogether I don't know what the picture would have done if it hadn't had Oscar Levant lounging in every five minutes to deliver a spate of wisecracks and piano-playing.

Oscar Levant is in the privileged position of being able to play nothing but himself on the screen, with no more variations than are contained in his own rather extravagant personality. One has to admire him for this and also for the fact that he does his own piano playing on the screen. As the concert violinist in "Humoresque" Joan Garfield performs with a wonderful appearance of virtuosity, but one can never quite forget that somebody else is doing all the hard work on the sound track. It occurred to me while watching him that somebody could make a very funny and excruciating short comedy by reproducing the sounds that these pantomime musicians of the screen actually make while going through their masterful finger-exercises. Naturally it would have to be very short.

Though decidedly cheerless in tone "Humoresque" is a very glossy production to look at. Joan Crawford's clothes and her performance are high-styled and she looks as handsome as she ever did and as well turned out. I don't know any actress who can convey quite so much emotional dishevelment without getting a hair out of place.

The theme of "Beware of Pity" is pretty well covered by the title. It's a commendable story for study and it is unfortunate that it gets such confused treatment here. A young Czechoslovakian officer (Albert Lieven) meets a beautiful cripple (Lilli Palmer) at a dinner, and turns up next day out of pure kindness of heart to pay his party call. Their friendship develops on this basis, but before long the poor girl is madly in love with him. Her father urges him to marry her. So does her lady companion. The family doctor (Sir Cedric Hardwicke) insists that he stick around for therapeutic reasons. His commanding officer is equally urgent that he clear right out and forget the whole affair. This appears to fall in with his own inclinations and he is about to start out for Sarajevo when he meets the Doctor's wife (Gladys Cooper) who urges him strongly to go right back and marry the girl. A highly suggestible type, he changes his mind again at that; but by this time the unfortunate girl has thrown herself over the cliff. "Beware of Well-Meant Advice" might have been a more appropriate title.

SWIFT REVIEW

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE. The Frank Capra fantasy about the small-town hero who wished he had never been born and got his wish. Funny, sentimental and endearing. With James Stewart, Donna Reed.

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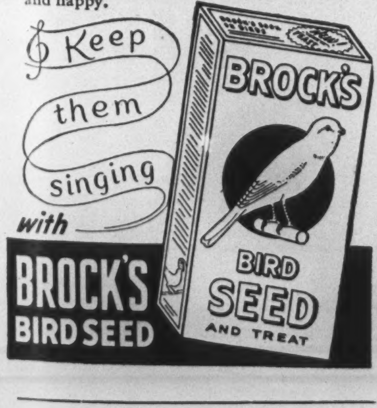

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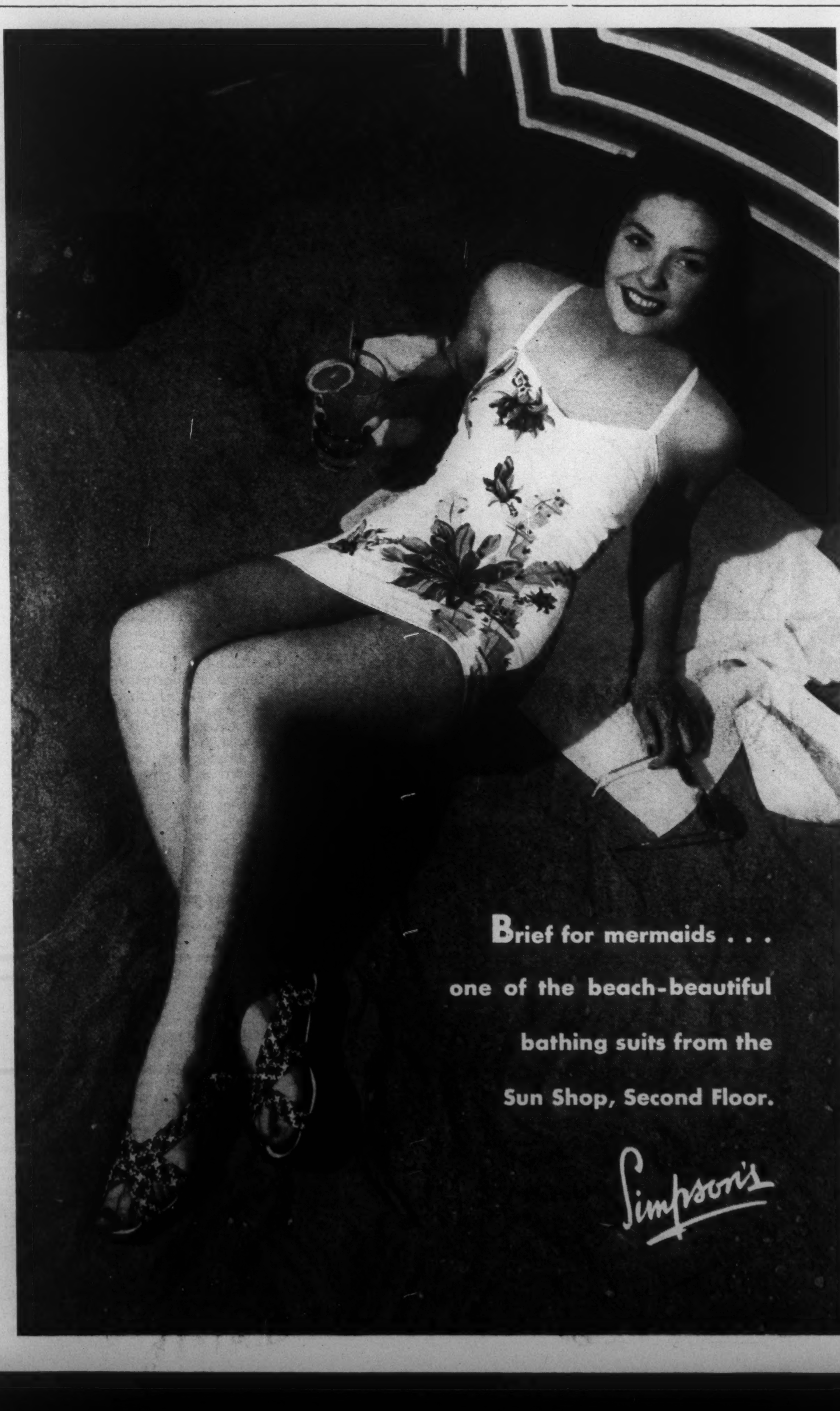


WORLD OF WOMEN

Woman and Money: How Sound an Investment Is a Mortgage?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

A FIRST mortgage on real estate has been a popular type of investment for women because it is founded on something tangible and of basic and permanent value and because it often yields a higher return on money invested than other conservative forms of investment.

But like all other types of investments, to invest successfully in mortgage loans is not as simple as it appears and if you rush heedlessly into this kind of investment, at some future time you may find yourself holding a hot potato which you cannot or dare not drop. It is true that conservative mortgage loans still are among the most desirable forms of investment. They constitute a good proportion of the investment portfolios of life insurance companies, mortgage companies and trust companies. But to be a successful investor in mortgage loans requires certain qualifications. First, you need to be in a position to appraise the loan wisely. Second, throughout the whole period of the loan you should be able to keep in close touch with all factors which may affect your investment; and, third, you need to be competent to manage the property to good advantage if it should become necessary to do so.

To appraise a mortgage loan is a much more involved matter than is generally recognized. You need to find out what security will lie behind your investment, you want to know what work will be involved and what responsibilities you may have to assume.

The first step in appraising a mortgage loan is to find out the true value of the property pledged. Real estate appraisal is a task for an expert. The real value of a property may not be its selling price. In 1928 Mrs. Jones bought a house for $10,000. In 1932 when she could no longer carry it, she found that she could get only $5,000 for it. Now it is likely that neither of these amounts represented the true value of the property. The $10,000 probably was an inflated value and the $5,000 less than the actual value of the house.

Next you need to determine the amount of loan which it is safe to give on the property. Of course the larger the loan in relation to value of the property, the less security there is behind your investment. Usually trust companies, insurance companies and mortgage companies do not care to carry a mortgage for more than 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the value of a property.

Suppose when Mrs. Jones bought her house in 1928 for $10,000, Mrs. Brown gave her a straight mortgage for $7,000 or for 70 per cent of the selling price of the house. When in 1932 Mrs. Jones could not carry the place and the property would bring only $5,000 if it were sold, Mrs. Brown's investment was in a precarious position. Mrs. Brown made two mistakes. First she had not had the property appraised before she gave the mortgage. Second she gave the loan for a larger percentage than is usually considered to be a conservative investment. If Mrs. Brown had had the property appraised she would probably have discovered that its actual value was about $7,000. Then if she had given a loan for 60 per cent of this value or for $4,200, it will readily be seen how much sounder an investment she would have had.

Many properties are selling today well above the level of their true value. If you give a mortgage loan which is based on this inflated value you are not likely to have a conservative or a very sound investment.

Not only must you consider the value of the property today but, before you commit yourself to a mortgage loan, it is wise to look ahead to try to foresee future developments. A mortgage loan usually runs for a period of years and all sorts of changes in the property itself or in the neighborhood may take place before it matures. Whatever may affect the value of the property will affect the security of your investment. What today is a high class residential section may within a number of years become a tenement district and property values may drop sharply. Public improvements which may be of benefit to the locality as a whole may greatly damage individual properties.

Sizing Up The Mortgagor

Then it is important to know something of the financial position and the personal characteristics of the person to whom you are lending the money. You need to know what position he holds so that you can be reasonably certain that he is going to be able to meet upkeep costs of the property in the years to come. You want to know if he has other resources than this property. If the mortgagor is a person of means your investment has better security than if he has put all his savings into this one property. You need to size up the personal characteristics of the prospective mortgagor. Is he the type of person who pays his bills promptly? Will he keep the property in good repair?

Then it is well to understand clearly your legal position as mortgagee. The municipality has first claim on the property for the amount of any unpaid taxes. The first mortgagee has first claim after taxes have been paid. The second mortgagee, if there is one, has the next claim. Then the owner has claim to the equity.

A mortgage is a legal contract and a contract always contains agreements which should be thoroughly understood before the contract is signed. Moreover, a mortgage loan is subject to laws relating to mortgages as contained in the statutes of the various provinces. These laws outline your privileges and responsibilities as mortgagee.

The law relating to mortgages is different in the various provinces. In some parts of Ontario, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in parts of Manitoba, when a mortgage is placed on a property virtual ownership of the property passes to the person or corporation lending the money with the proviso that the owner has the right to regain the title to the property when the mortgage is paid.

Mortgages And Provinces

In Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in some parts of Ontario and Manitoba, the signing of a mortgage does not involve any change in ownership. Rather, it means that the mortgagee has a charge against the property and has first claim to it after taxes.

In Quebec a mortgage is a lien against the property and in event of default of payments, the mortgagee has to sue for the amount due.

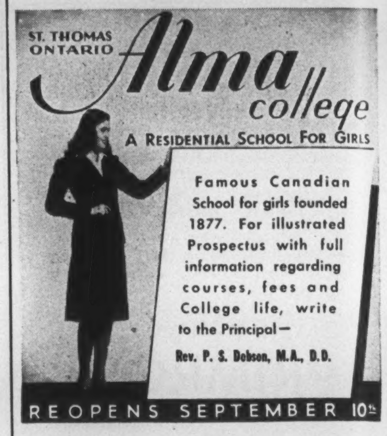
When hard times come, the sympathies of governments flow out to the unfortunate people who bought homes and they may enact temporary legislation which may over-ride the provisions of mortgage contracts. For example, during the depression of the 1930's, there was a moratorium on principal payments on mortgages.

Most mortgages go a step further than the statute laws. Nearly every mortgage contains a clause which reads, "The said mortgagor covenants with the said mortgagee that the mortgagor will pay the mortgage money and interest." This is much more important than it sounds. It means that if the mortgagor defaults in the payments, you not only have a lien on the house but you have a claim against his possessions as well.

During the depression many a property-owner gladly would have let the mortgagee have his house, for it was a white elephant which he could not afford. But at that time it was likely that the mortgagee did not want it either. To realize his money he would have had to sell the place and it was doubtful if he could have found a purchaser. Probably it would have been equally difficult to rent it to advantage and if he took it over he would be liable for taxes and other costs. Therefore, if the home-owner had other means, instead of foreclosing and becoming owner of the property, a mortgagee often sued for the amount due to him.

Most mortgages contain another clause called the "acceleration clause." This provides that if the owner is in default in one of the interest payments, the whole principal immediately becomes due. Thus, if as mortgagee you have a $4,000 mortgage which contains this clause and you do not receive one of the interest payments when it is due, you may forclose or you may sue the owner for the $4,000 in addition to the amount of overdue interest.

Other details are involved in mortgage lending. The lender must, before



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closing the loan, make sure that the title to the property has been properly searched and guaranteed, that adequate insurance is carried, that taxes are paid to date and that the mortgage contract protects your interests.

After the loan is finally completed, even when everything runs smoothly a certain amount of work is involved. You need to bill the mortgagor for interest and principal payments when they become due and then see that the amount is paid promptly. You have to make certain that fire insurance sufficient to cover your loan is being maintained and premiums paid. You need to check that the taxes are being paid regularly. You should inspect the property periodically to see that it is being kept in proper condition.

But if the mortgagor defaults in his payments, you may encounter more serious difficulties. While apparently the law puts you, as mortgagee, in a very strong legal position, in actual fact the situation may not be so bright. When a mortgagor defaults it is usually because he is in financial difficulties. Maybe he has lost his position or there may have been a long, expensive illness in the family. Under these conditions his other resources also may be seriously impaired and it may not be worth your while to sue him. Moreover, most defaults occur during periods of business depression and if you foreclose you may find that the selling price of the property has dropped and it is difficult to either sell or to rent profitably. If you take over the property you must assume responsibility for taxes and upkeep costs.

A life insurance company or loaning institution may take possession of a pledged property in case of default, spend money on it if necessary, manage it until conditions improve and eventually sell it at a profit. But it is much more difficult for a woman or any other individual. Many have not the experience necessary to manage the property nor the resources to permit them to hold it. They may not have the money needed to modernize it or to put it into shape to rent or to sell at a profit.

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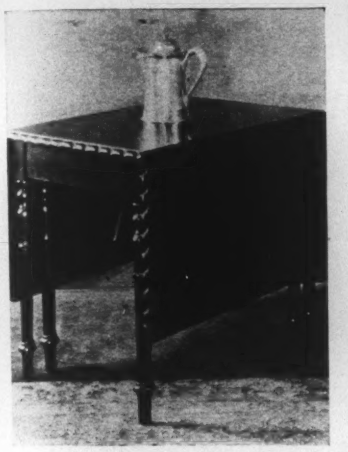

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Take Teaspoonful Three Times a Day in Water, the Label Says

By MARGARET E. NESS

EXPERTS are difficult people. Take a doctor's attitude to a plain ordinary bottle of medicine. He gives you a prescription. The druggist fills it. And you read on the label: "Take teaspoonful 3 times a day in water."

Before or after meals? Or does it matter? And how much water?

Apologetically you phone the doctor.

He seems surprised. "After meals of course," he says, "and in half a glass of water." Or perhaps it's mid-morning, mid-afternoon and before retiring.

The point is that so often experts seem to have an over-stimulated faith in the intelligence of the human race.

It's gratifying but a bit unnerving when you come up against some sudden unexpected factor. As I did the other day.

I had to have an abscessed eye-tooth out. A dental surgeon neatly removed it and handed me on to his nurse-in-charge. She explained about some medicinal pastilles I was to keep in my mouth. "Don't swallow them or suck them," she admonished me. "And change the pastille every six hours." I did rally enough to enquire about my night's sleep. No, I didn't have to put the alarm clock to work. Just place a fresh pastille in my mouth before retiring.

All was serene for three days. Then in the middle of a luncheon bowl of oyster soup, I suddenly realized I had forgotten to remove that blasted pastille. What would happen to my innocent stomach!

I rushed to the phone. It was the dental surgeon himself who answered. I babbled out the story. About his nurse's caution that I must not swallow or suck the pastille. And that just this very minute I had swallowed one.

"Well, what of it?" asked the doctor politely.

"But-but," I stammered.

Well, it seemed I could swallow any number without any ill effects, and that the nurse was merely arranging in economic exactitude for so many pastilles for so many days.

And sometimes, of course, you run into the opposite extreme — just to prove that human nature can be perverse—and an expert gives too many detailed instructions, too vividly. A few years ago I was the disconcerted possessor of an imbedded wisdom tooth that was lying on its side and growing towards my molar.

"If it presses on the other tooth," my dentist informed me, "it may suddenly send you out of your head." I don't often tell that part of the story to friends. It seems to provide such a beautiful opening for some pointed inquiries.

So I went to a dental surgeon. He had quite a struggle. By the time the tooth was out, he was practically kneeling on my chest. He was very pessimistic. "You'll have a bad hemorrhage, I'm afraid," he said sadly. And he told me in detail exactly what to do when it happened.

Quicksilver To Roll

I hurried home, crawled into bed and waited. Finally I fell asleep from the sheer exhaustion of trying to keep awake for the hemorrhage. The next morning I went down to have the tooth dressed. The dental surgeon went into details again about the hemorrhage-that-had-to-be.

A week later I made my last visit. "I was wondering," I inquired tentatively, "if I could play golf next week."

Looking at me with almost a touch of awe, the doctor gave his permission. "If you haven't had that hemorrhage yet," he muttered, "the only catastrophe that could happen to you would be sunstroke."

Don't get me wrong. I have a great liking for the dental profession. It stems from my baby-teeth days when our dentist used to give me quicksilver to roll around in my hand. I was passionately devoted to him. In fact, I used to pretend to toothache in order to visit that fascinating office. Fortunately for the family budget, my dentist charged only for legitimate teeth-filling visits.

But alas! the course of true love never does run smoothly. We moved to another city, and when we returned in my late 'teens, I naturally went back to my beloved dentist. I told him my name. "Yes," he said thoughtfully, "I remember. You bit my finger once. Closed your teeth on my finger and wouldn't let go."

But my baby love for the dental profession continued in spite of that I-like-to-think case of mistaken identity. And I have an equal regard for the medical profession, but not for cats. Something went wrong in that statement? Not at all.

You see, a very young doctor took me over the first hurdle of innoculation by telling me a story of a pussycat climbing a tree. Fascinated, I got the scratches on my arm exactly when the pussycat scratched the tree bark.

I liked that doctor, the office, the story. But I've never been partial to cats. Is there a psychiatrist among my readers? Was it? Too bad, but I still go to a doctor's office with a little hopeful tug of a pleasant memory.

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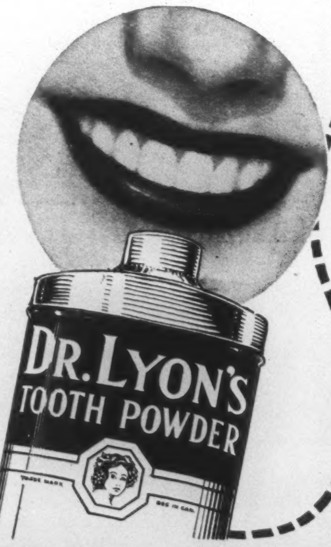

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CONCERNING FOOD

Spring Ushered in to Strange Chants of the Rope Jumpers

By JANET MARCH

"IT HAS to be thick but not the splintery kind," said one of the Marches.

"Well, take the new clothesline in the shed."

"Oh no! It has to be that well woven sort, about as thick as your finger—not mine, that would be too thin."

"Humph!" I said looking at my thick fingers, and thinking there's another morning gone on a wild goose chase. "You'd better come with me to be sure I get the right thing."

At the fourth shop where we had been kindly directed by a man in the third—"'It's window sash cord No. 10, and I know they have some"—we ran it down.

"It's sold by the pound, madam," said the salesgirl bafflingly. "You tell us how much you want and I measure it and then weigh it." We had been counting on buying a 50 foot clothesline and hadn't figured out exactly how much would be needed. "How many feet do you need for a double skipping rope?"

"I don't know, we'll have to try," said the March. "Back up and take this end." We both backed up between crowded counters, trying small practice swings and hitting the backs of the legs of the waiting customers, while the saleslady stood holding the roll of rope. A couple of male customers trying to make small purchases of screws and hinges in a hurry were nearly apoplectic.

After weighty deliberations we settled for about 36 feet, just over a pound, and made a permanent enemy of the man who had waited longest to buy a four cent hinge. The four coppers in his hand were red hot with frustration.

Now we are the proud owners of the finest rope on the street, and every afternoon there is the rhythm of jumping feet to be heard on the drive while strange charms are uttered by the jumpers—

"Teddy bear, Teddy bear, turn around!
Teddy bear, Teddy bear, touch the ground,
Teddy bear, Teddy bear, show your shoes,
Teddy bear, Teddy bear, twenty-four skidoo!"

Spring was a bit late turning up this year but she made it at last. In fact in no time at all we'll have to hang up our sash cord No. 10, because it will be too hot to skip till the autumn.

Along with skipping and furious gardening activities comes spring food, curly cabbages, fresh asparagus, carrots which look as if you had just pulled them yourself, and strawberries each day travelling a shorter distance and tasting more like the real thing. Everyone's appetite looks up too with more sunlight and more outside exercise.

Unfortunately prices seem to rise, too, so you have to stick to the cheaper things which now cost as much as luxuries used to, and concentrate on cooking them well. Salmon mousse, is of course best when made with the finest Restigouche salmon, but it can still be very good when the cheaper sort is used.

Salmon Mousse

1¼ pounds of salmon
1 onion
1 carrot
1 bay leaf
3 tablespoons of flour
3 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of cream
1½ cups of milk
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons of sherry
1 cup of water in which the fish cooked
1 tablespoon of gelatine
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley

Cook the salmon with the onion and carrot chopped, and the bay leaf in just enough water to cover the fish. Simmer gently for twenty minutes and then let the fish cool in the water. Take the fish out, remove the skin and all the bones, and pound it up. Make a white sauce with the three tablespoons of butter melted and the flour stirred in. Add the cup and a half of milk and salt and pepper and stir till it thickens and then mix it in well with the fish. Then mix in the sherry and the cream. Soften the gelatine in a little cold water, and then add a cup of the water in which the fish cooked heated and strained. Let this mixture cool and add it to the fish. Mix together well and, last of all, add the parsley. Put into a mould which has been wetted with cold water and chill in the refrigerator for some hours. Serve with lettuce, tomatoes and mayonnaise.

There are all sorts of ways of making strawberry shortcake but one of the easiest is to make a layer cake and stew up about three-quarters of the box of strawberries with a very little water and sugar and keep the other quarter to cut in halves and arrange on the whipped cream on top of the cake. You pour the cooked strawberries in between the two layers of cake. Here is a recipe for a plain cake recommended by one of the makers of shortening. It is quick to make, and uses almost no utensils—you know the mess the kitchen table can be in after making a cake—and seems always to turn out well.

Plain Cake

½ cup of shortening at room temperature
¾ cup of sugar
1 teaspoonful of salt
2/3 cup of milk
2 cups of cake flour

Put all these ingredients together in a bowl and stir for two minutes. Add 4 teaspoons of baking powder and stir it in, then add—

2 eggs
1/3 cup of milk
1 teaspoon of vanilla

Beat again for two minutes and pour into two square tins greased and with wax paper in them. Cook in a 350 to 375 oven for twenty to twenty-five minutes.

White milk glass, iridescent pink hobnail glasses and a centerpiece of pink roses, form an attractive table setting with soft blue Irish linen place doilies, white embroidered and with blue and white monogram.

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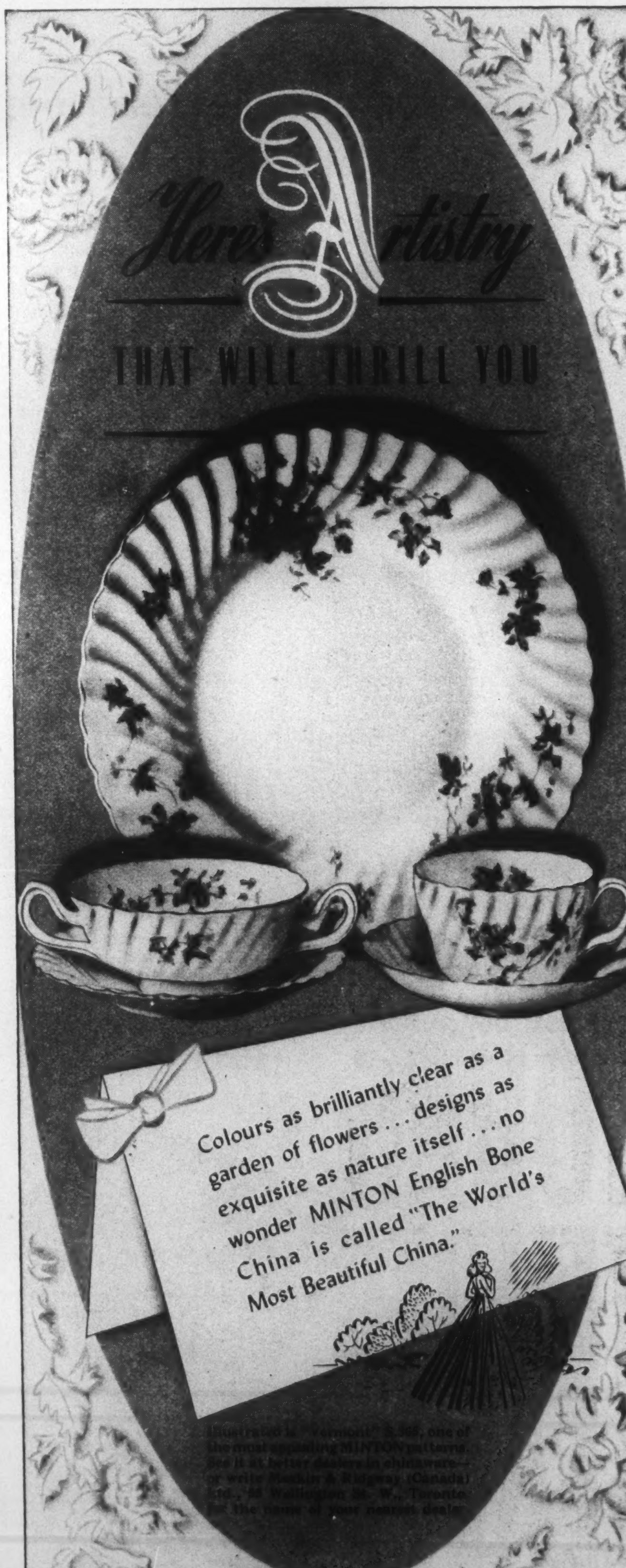

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THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHINA

Athens Bazaars Sell Everything from Octopuses to Old Silver

By JULIA HANIDIS

Greece.

SHOPPING in the ancient and new city of Athens is as exciting as embarking on a Cook's tour, never a dull moment, and one encounters an amazing number of facts and figures.

The early morning Athens shopper is easily recognized by the gayly colored indispensable bag she carries with her. And if you take your shopping seriously you will be out of the house by eight. First you will head for the food markets and select the choicest fruit and vegetables, or whatever else you eat, before the no-holds-barred mauling begins. Usually the mauler and the "maulee" are victims of a worse battering than the aforementioned fruit and vegetables. But today queues are not what they used to be.

If you prefer not to shop too close to home, for black market prices usually prevail in the neighborhood stores, you will trot uptown to the city market or "agora" — which is in Athens what the Forum is in Rome. There, within shadow of the Acropolis you will buy fish and meat to your heart's content—not forgetting the slimy little octopuses which are the delight of Greek gourmets.

Your Octopuses

What will you have? The whole carcass of beef or just the kidneys? Despite the alleged food shortage in Greece (I now refer strictly to to Athens) which allegation has undergone a varying shade of mistreatment, one can purchase anything in the line of edibles. But you pay a fancy price for the beef—at $2.00 per pound.

By the way your little octopuses won't be wrapped in nice Canadian waxed paper but the fishmonger will shape a cornucopia out of yesterday's newspaper which will probably smell of yesterday's politics. But never mind, food needs for the day are well in hand, and now that you are this far from home you may as well browse around the bazaars for a while.

Ah, the Athens bazaars, where I was disillusioned as never before. I fully expected to encounter a semi-Oriental romanticism and bargain with broody-eyed mystics. I was greeted by the hoarse cries of a circus barker who proudly displayed his United Nations wares in a small stall. Would I pay sixteen dollars a yard for material closely related to dyed gunny sacking? Or bargain for American cosmetics of an inferior quality; French soap; Persian rugs? I tightly clutched my bag wherein reposed my octopuses and carefully wended my way in the other direction.

Not far from the Athens bazaars is a section some call "Shoe Lane." You will haunt these little shops as I do. Antiques, beautiful and rare—vases, pictures, tableaux, exquisite *objets d'art*, adorable figurines, magnificent old silverware. "Shoe Lane" has seen life as no other part of the city has for it was here during the occupation that the hungry were forced to part from these priceless memory filled treasures.

Barbers And Barter

Once you start going to "Shoe Lane" you will always go back. The shop-keeper will not mind you "just looking." He will add to your interest by telling you the whys and wherefores of each of his wares. I saw a complete set of silver for twelve, carvers included, which one of the bosses of "Shoe Lane" bought or, rather, traded for two pounds of rice. Sort of a modern Indian fur trading system, I thought.

Why are there so many barber shops in Athens? But the barber shop is one thing the Greeks have not got a word for and if a man in need of a shave cannot decipher Greek letters his tonsorial requirements will be involuntarily protracted for here there are no fancy peppermint sticks to guide him. If, however, he prefers to remain a bearded and hairy John surely he will have himself shod for next door is the barber's neighbor, the shoemaker. Shoe making might well be considered one of the fine arts of Greece — such unexcelled line and beauty. Every custom-made pair is a masterpiece and economics being what they are it is like shelling out for a Renoir.

Athens drug stores confine themselves exclusively to the sale of pharmaceutical goods—no perching on counter stools for coffee and cakes within these strictly medical sanctums — but ah, the confectioner's! Greek confectioners are called "moulders of sugar," and rightfully too. Here again is the Greek all out for art's sake. Bon bons, chocolates, candy sticks, fruit *glacé* are here in bewildering variety and every so-o-o expensive sweet is as skilfully moulded as any Praxiteles head.

The art of window dressing seems to have been overlooked in Athens shops. Recently displayed in the front windows of a local department store were three frying pans and an undetermined quantity of dehydrated vegetables paying court to a semi-nude Jane whose new and imported girdle was supposed to render the passing public breathless. But her adoring public went in and came out with one or all three frying pans.

Now a word to you Canadians at home to make you more appreciative than you are of what you have. It is easy to take so much for granted as I did until coming to Athens. Here it is a case of "when in Rome—". You carry your own containers to the grocers for everything; bottles for vinegar; jars for salad dressing and delicatessen products; bags for flour and potatoes. It is not an uncommon sight to see smart Athenians carrying a loaf of unwrapped bread in one hand and a cauliflower in the other. It is both the paper shortage and the custom. No one minds. You'll get used to it, they say. Hey! Maybe I have. Last night I carried home a bunch of carrots and I trod along unabashed as they dangled by my side. Was I fooling anyone? Well they weren't for my rabbit!

• •

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You have the soul of a six-year-old kiddie,—
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THE OTHER PAGE

Solomon On Legs

By GILBERT NORWOOD

A GIRL has been awarded what seems on the face of it a huge sum as damages because a truck ran into her with the result that her legs will be permanently scarred. The judge explained his high assessment by asserting that scarred legs are "a much more serious injury" . . . so he is reported to have said, though most people are aware that a scar is not an injury, but the proof of a previous injury, being itself only a disfigurement . . . anyhow, "a much more serious injury than in the days when legs were hidden by clothes. This girl is going to be badly handicapped in future by a badly scarred pair of legs.'

"What of it?" you ask. "Apart from his English, what have you against him? He was doing his best for the poor girl." The child was but three years old. This person who disposes so calmly of other people's cash and prospects,—for all I know, of their very lives,—cannot even begin to reason. In the very instant when he quotes a change of fashion he assumes that fashion will not change again. His handicap-idea cannot apply for at least another fourteen years; the whole basis of his decision is that the present fashion in clothes will persist after that period has elapsed. And this assumption is attached to a reminder that it has, in fact, recently been altered. His excuse for severity is that fashion changes and does not change!

I shall of course not divulge this unhappy fellow's name or so much as the country where he deals out dooms to the lieges. Let him serve as an anonymous reminder that Shakespeare's Dogberry has left numerous descendants.

How shall we curb, if we cannot forestall, such antics? Often of course there is an appeal, but not all of us can afford one. There is nothing for it but education, an article always difficult, and growing yearly more difficult, to supply. For by education I, of course, do not mean the marmalade of "subjects" now being thrust into all and sundry; but a process that produces a trained intelligence. He who has it will know exactly where his prejudices end and his opinions begin, where his opinions end and his knowledge begins, where his knowledge ends and his intuition begins. He will thus know exactly how fit he is to judge at all. He will probably refuse outright to try persons who as strikers (let us say) are alleged to have wronged him personally. If he is conscious of hysterical political partisanship he will refuse to try men labelled with adjectives implying an hysteria opposite to his own. Whether the soundest training will do much for a man who assesses damages on a theory that fashions will not change though they have changed hitherto, is perhaps doubtful. But that does not mean any fault in genuine education, only that some people are incapable of receiving it.

When education-experts get together they have a good deal to say concerning such people, whom they describe by the pretty word "ineducable." It is high time they said it in public. One difficulty about democratic reform is that when we talk of equal opportunities for all (a perfectly sound idea), half of us mean equal results for all, which is not only absurd but the seed of immense disappointment and waste. No training in the world can transform a collie into a greyhound. We are turning hordes of boys and girls who would be splendidly useful as first-rate bricklayers and housemaids into third-rate teachers and fourth-rate university students.

You will observe that I have moved away from magistrates and the like to those humbler creatures, You and Me. But not so far as you think. We are all judges, of a kind: that is one of the noblest rights and most dangerous responsibilities involved in the fact that we were born into a community at present civilized. How long it will remain civilized depends on You and Me: let us have less talk about Marshal This, Mr. That, and Sir Somebody Something. They could not move unless we allowed it. Very well: what kind of people are we, and what kind of people are our children going to be? We and they have to judge—to judge statesmen, institutions, laws, empires, and the people next-door. That is where real education tells.

A terrible prospect, this of revolutionizing education? Yes; but we must do it or perish. It is easy—oh so easy!—to go on mistaking words for things, judging differently of an action according as we like or dislike the man who performs it, catching prejudices as casually as we catch influenza, allowing this tiny present moment to obscure the gigantic future as an upraised nickel eclipses the sun: so very easy, that nearly all of us do it. That is why we are the slaves of anyone who has the resolution not to do it.

• •

THE RELEASE

ON A day at the edge of winter—
when the bitter wind whipped over the bad lands
scourging the bare brown flanks of the barren flats,
flinging whirls of grey dust to the greyer sky—
she stood by the window
watching the wild geese streak
up from the lonely slough into lonelier distance.

"I don't know how I can bear it another winter," she said;
and her voice was dull and lost, as the voice of a child
too tired for tears.
"We came twelve years ago, in those early thirties,
from a dried-out district farther south.
Joe has done well.
The earth is black and rich; and there's rain to water it;
and the south half-section is fine for sheep and horses.
We're old . . . .
I begged him to sell the stock, and we'd winter in town.
But no . . . ."

Her thin closed face opened to bleakness
that touched her eyes, her voice, her very breath:
"Three long months last winter there wasn't a soul but Joe.
Not even a neighbor from the other side of the flats.
The wind blew day and night.
night and day,
rattling at the windows,
wailing and shrieking and clutching like a mad thing;
and the frost cut into my bones
till my body was all one ache . . . .
It's good land, with never a drought.
But when winter comes, it brings such a bitter chill
that even the heart is cold."

That very night, she cried out in her sleep,
and started up, and crumpled into her warm pillow,
and went quietly.

Joe found her there next morning
silent beside him.
She was colder than ever she had been
through twelve cold winters.

Over the huddling cotton-woods,
over the wheat-field stubble,
across the slate-grey sloughs and the secret marsh-lands
small sharp flakes of snow were driving, pelting, stinging,
hissing themselves to a white fury.
Winter had set in.

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

• •

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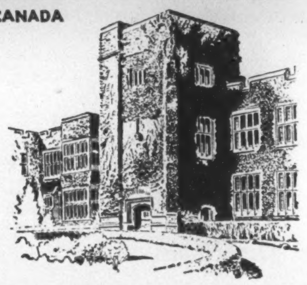

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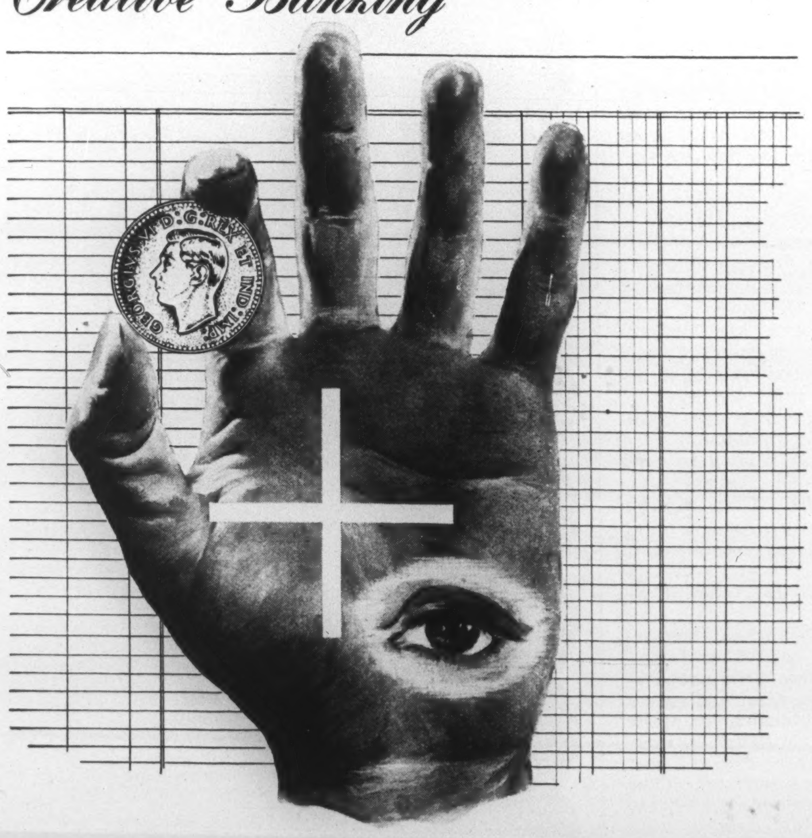

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

There Are Still Some People Who Can Remember Irving

By B. K. SANDWELL

AS I am one of the not too numerous persons who were taking a critical interest in the theatre in the days when Sir Henry Irving was a periodical visitor to Canada and are still taking a critical interest in it, I may perhaps be permitted to wade for a few paragraphs into the controversy which has been going between my friend Mr. Robertson Davies, formerly of SATURDAY NIGHT, and my friend Mr. Nat Benson, now SATURDAY NIGHT's New York critic and correspondent. Both these gentlemen are so young that they could not possibly have seen Henry Irving with any eyes but those of babes and sucklings. I saw him first with the eyes of a third year university student in 1895, at which time he was well under sixty and in the zenith of his powers, and after that I saw him several times in London between 1897 and 1900, when I returned to Canada. The fire regulations in Toronto must have been less strict than now, for on at least one occasion I saw him from a seat on the steps of the balcony of the old Grand Opera House, there being nothing better to be had.

The triumph of "naturalism" which came in with the belated Ibsenite movement in the English-speaking countries after 1900 was associated with a reaction away from the grand manner in acting, which led to the long-continued depreciation of Irving's merits, of which Mr. Benson's observations are reflection. Not only poetic drama, but even drama with any grandeur of diction in it, became impossible for a generation, during which the Shakespearean tragedies were seldom highly successful on the stage, and were presented with the accent entirely on their psychological values and not at all on their poetic diction. During this period the human voice almost ceased to be a source of aesthetic pleasure in stage performances, a tendency which was obviously helped a good deal by the enormous popularity of the then silent screen. In such a period the style of Irving, as remembered by people who had grown away from it (including myself), was doomed to be undervalued. It would be rated much higher today if it could be reproduced.

Sins of the Period

Not that Irving's vocal effectiveness was mainly directed to the development of the poetic values of the text. It was rather directed, along with his gestures and carriage, to the development of the maximum sense of the pathos, or the torment, or the dignity and endurance of the character he was portraying. The poetic values in a Shakespearean play are pretty well distributed among the *dramatis personae*, and a producer with a real interest in them would want the abilities of the players similarly distributed, and would give each his chance at the ear of the audience when his moment came. Irving as a producer was a much less great artist than Irving the actor, and much more subject to the sins of his period, which was the period of the "star" performance amid a flock of supernumeraries. (One or two of the supernumeraries had to be quite good in order to be able to maintain the star's scenes at their proper level and in this function Ellen Terry was incomparable.) It must be remembered that this was what the audiences of this time wanted and were accustomed to, and that the contemporary plays which Irving produced were written for the exploitation of exactly that system; those of Shakespeare were written for a "a company of players", and had to be pretty badly mangled in order to fit the system.

It is, I think, open to question whether Irving was really a great tragic actor—and indeed whether a great tragic actor was a possibility in those conditions. That he was a great romantic and pathetic actor is beyond all question. He never "ranted," although he did often obscure the poetic beauty of his lines in the process of making his voice rather than the words produce the wanted effect on the audience. (I am absolutely certain that the audiences of 1900 were far less accessible to pure poetic diction, to the lovely sound of great pentameter verse, than those of today.) It is significant that although he did a good deal of Shakespeare, his most remembered parts are all by other and lesser dramatists, with the single exception of Shylock, which was actually a new play by Henry Irving based upon "The Merchant of Venice".

As producer he was also a victim of his period in the matter of stage mountings, insisting on presenting to the actual physical eye of the audience the whole of the picture which a great dramatist presents to the spiritual eye by suggestion and evocation. It was his misfortune to be producing throughout the period when the electric light first made ultra-pictorial staging possible, and he succumbed, naturally enough, to the resultant temptations. At the same moment the introduction of steel construction vastly enlarged the size of theatres; the Lyceum held three thousand and they could all see, as against the old opera houses with two thousand or so, most of whom could do nothing but hear, and thus the box office could afford to spend money on lavish staging if it would help to fill the house—which it did.

James Agate, who seems to have begun seeing Irving about the same time as I did, calls him "unescapably and without qualification the greatest player, male or female, that I ever saw. He possessed not more talent than any other player, but talent of another order." It happened to be of an order which appealed greatly to the taste of the 'nineties, and has appealed less to the taste of the following fifty years. I suspect that the taste of today is coming around to it again, and I hope that there will be another Irving to cater to it. But if so I know that he will leave more to his supporting company in the way of acting and to the imagination of his audience in the matter of the stage picture. Thank goodness, the movie camera in the cinema houses has relieved us of all desire to see a photographic reproduction of the Blasted Heath on the stage of the Royal Alexandra!

This idea that Mr. Donald Wolfit is the new Irving will not do, and if Mr. Agate is responsible for it he probably started it just to keep Mr. Gielgud from becoming too conceited. Mr. Wolfit has exactly one notable quality, and that is energy. He can deliver poetical lines so that you can hear the words, but not so that you can hear the poetry. There are lines in "Volpone" which almost match the magic of the "Face that launched a thousand ships" speech, but all one was conscious of during their delivery was that a man who had just got out of bed in most extraordinary tights and a dressing-gown was making a most offensive and unpoetic attempt at seduction. Irving indeed!

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 17, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain May Be Forced to Ask New Loans

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

With more than half the loans from Canada and the U.S. spent within a year, Britain's obligation to make sterling freely convertible on current trading, which is due to be put into effect July 15, threatens further serious difficulties for Britain financially.

While Britain cannot afford to lose the European market for her machinery and manufactured goods, neither is she in a position to export to that market if she cannot get either equivalent goods or free currency in exchange. Thus the most-discussed financial topic in Britain at the moment is the possibility that further loans will have to be negotiated.

London.

IT hardly needed Mr. Dalton's drastic tax on tobacco to persuade the informed British public that the U.S. loan of £937½ millions was being exhausted much too rapidly. Reports from Washington indicate that more than half of the loan will probably have been used by the end of June—and more than half of the £312½ millions of Canadian credit has already been spent.

These two credits were to be the foundation of Britain's recovery in the "transition" period, conceived as lasting five years, of which the loans were to cover at least three. The first year was expected to be the worst, and it was assumed that thereafter—from 15 July 1947, to be exact—Britain would be in a position to make sterling freely convertible on current trading.

That obligation has shortly to be put into effect, and it threatens serious difficulties, because sales of British goods to many countries, particularly the European countries, will not for many years realize free currency which can be converted into dollars.

The most-discussed financial topic in this country at the moment is the possibility of further loans from the U.S. and Canada. It is rumored that negotiations with both countries have already begun, and formal denials from time to time do not rule out the possibility, at a quite informal stage.

Curiously enough, although the original loans have not worked out as either the creditors or the debtor envisaged, there seems to be, compared with a year ago, less opposition in the U.S. to granting further credits to Britain, and less enthusiasm in Britain for the idea of approaching the U.S. for more help.

A year ago the proposed loan seemed to many Americans to be an unnecessary assistance to a trading competitor; while to most Britons it looked like assistance from one partner strongly placed to another temporarily in difficulties. But in the intervening months the inequality between the two parties has become more obvious.

In proportion as Britain becomes more dependent on the U.S.—becomes, even, as the more extreme critics of present financial policy assert, a mere extension of the U.S. in Europe — the idea of the U.S. underwriting Britain becomes more desirable to the Americans and less acceptable to the British.

If Britain chooses to resist help which (so far as the American part of the loan is concerned) no one has ever claimed to be wholly altruistic, what are her chances of survival? What, in other words, is the underlying reason for her abnormal de-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Russia Far Behind U.S.-Britain

By P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the chief causes of the present widespread social unrest has undoubtedly been the fear that a third world war was brewing, this time between Soviet Russia and the western powers led by the United States, and that the unimaginably destructive atomic bomb would be used. Actually, as pointed out here last week, reports from reliable correspondents indicate that Russia has been so enfeebled by the last war that she will be in no position to make war again for a decade or so at least. She is woefully deficient in everything, including young men; twenty millions of her people are said to have been lost in World War II.

While a fighting war appears to be ruled out, a political and psychological war is being actively prosecuted by Russia with the double aim, apparently, of bringing as much of the world as possible under her domination and of undermining the loyalty of the peoples of the democracies to their own institutions. The deadlock at the recent Moscow Conference, after forty-five days of debate, seems to mean that there is no longer any prospect of concord with Russia, and that the United States and Great Britain, as leaders of the West, must now organize active opposition to Soviet aggression throughout the world.

The world is apparently to be divided into two opposed spheres, Communist and non-Communist. However, the *United States News* estimates that the western powers start with an advantage of at least six to one in the resources on which they can draw from their sphere, compared with those on which Russia can draw. Nevertheless, Russia appears to be ready to bet that she can make more progress in developing resources open to her than the U.S. and Britain can make in the remainder of the world. Russia seems to be betting, too, that she can make her system work, and that the democracies will be unable to make their economic system work for long.

Has Only 15 Per Cent of Industry

Over all, in developed resources, Soviet Russia starts in a weak position, the *United States News* says. Industrial production in the Russian sphere—including Finland, the Baltic countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, and the Soviet zones of Germany, Austria and Korea—is only 15 per cent of the world's total. That leaves 85 per cent for the remainder of the world, in which the U.S. and Britain are dominant. The U.S. alone has about 50 per cent of the world's industrial production. Most of the other 35 per cent is in Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Japan, and the western zones of Germany.

World steel production is equally lopsided, with only 15 per cent for the Russian sphere. Output there was about 20,000,000 tons in 1946, compared with more than 100,000,000 tons in the U.S.-British sphere. Russia is developing new steel centres in Siberia, one in the Kuznetsk basin and another at Angara, on Lake Baikal. She has set a goal of 60,000,000 tons, to be reached in 15 or 20 years, but meanwhile the expected comeback of the steel mills in western Germany will tend to offset any Russian gains. Besides, the U.S. is capable of producing 100,000,000 tons by herself.

Coal production is in line with steel and industry in general, with 16 per cent in Russia's orbit and 84 per cent in that of U.S.-Britain. Russia's output of coal has dropped as a result of the war, but this reduction has been matched by decreases in Britain and western Germany. The prospect is that Russia's share will increase in the future. During the war she developed the coal fields of the Kuznetsk basin to replace the Donets basin, captured by the Germans. As the Donets basin recovers, Russia's total output will rise and is expected to be trebled by 1960.

Worse in Electricity, Oil, Roads

Electric power capacity shows Russia with an even smaller share than for coal and steel. Power output in both the Russian and the U.S.-British spheres increased greatly during the war, but Russia's share remains about the same at 11 per cent, compared with 89 per cent for U.S.-Britain.

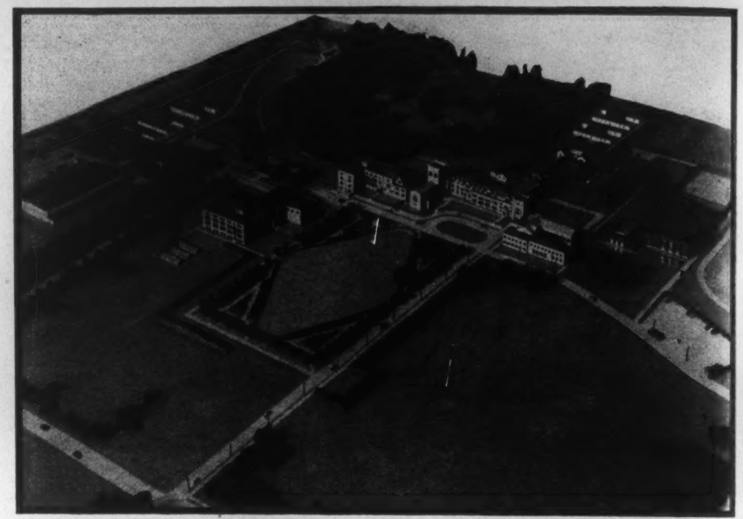
Crude petroleum output reveals one of Russia's greatest weaknesses. Her present share is only 10 per cent, compared with 90 per cent for U.S.-Britain. During the war, Russia pushed production in her fields in the Caucasus, the Urals and Siberia, but still could not supply all her needs, and the U.S. had to send her $104,000,000 worth of petroleum products on lend-lease.

Transportation likewise is a weak link in Russia's industrial set-up. Of the world's railroad mileage, she and the other countries in her sphere have 15 per cent. But they have only 2 per cent of the world's all-weather highways, 2 per cent of the world's motor vehicles, and less than 3 per cent of the world's merchant shipping.

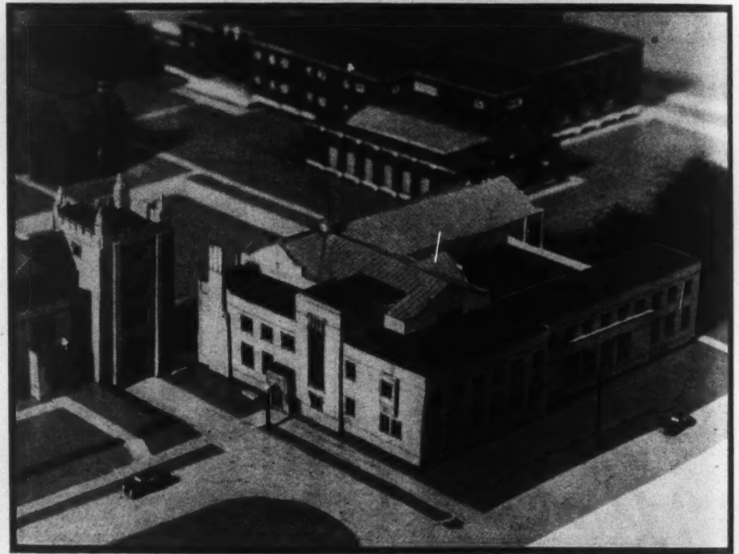
Food production capacity, however, finds Russia in a relatively good position, at least potentially. Although her sphere includes 17 per cent of the world's population, it contains 33 per cent of the world's crop land, or about 2 acres per person. This compares with four-fifths of an acre per person in the U.S.-British portion of the world.

These facts seem to mean that Russia will be too weak, for a long time to come, to start an offensive war against the U.S. and Britain. But she intends to create the capital she needs by compelling her people to tighten their belts, and she plans to integrate the resources, industries and trade of the countries along her border with her own. And she expects to make headway in the rest of the world by waiting until the capitalist and semi-socialist countries break down in economic chaos, when she hopes to take over by default.

McMaster U. Plans Extensions to Meet Trebled Attendance

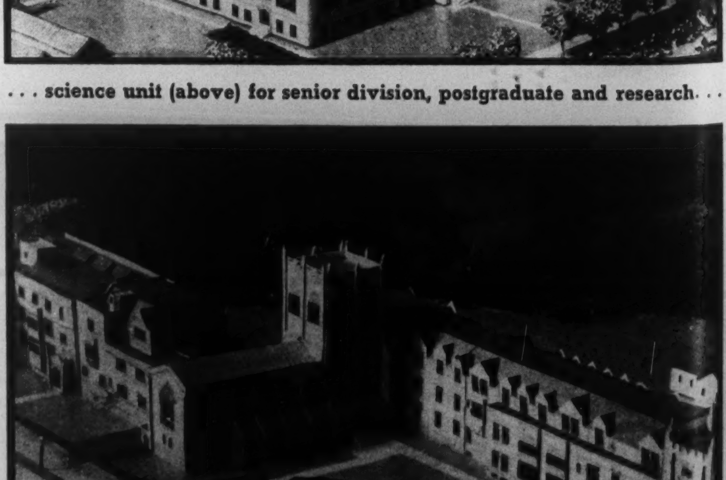


The master plan of proposed developments at McMaster University was made public last week and construction will be started as soon as possible. Plan ensures that all buildings, roads and grounds will be in harmony (see above). The four proposed major additions are:—(1) The . . .



. . . David B. Mills Memorial Library (above) shown with (2) the new gymnasium in background. Provision has also been made for a smaller women's gym and a swimming pool to be added later. (3) Another . . .

. . . science unit (above) for senior division, postgraduate and research . . .



. . . (4) Divinity school and chapel. Eight army buildings now being used to help accommodate an attendance which has trebled in the 17 years since McMaster moved to Hamilton and to provide for the urgent needs of veterans seeking training, will be used until the additions are ready.

(*Continued from Page 38*)

pendence on the stronger transatlantic power?

Comparative statistics of exports and imports as between hard- and soft-currency countries are now published. The April *Board of Trade Journal* gave figures for January-February showing imports from hard-currency countries at 46½ per cent, compared with 34 per cent in 1938. Exports to the same areas were 21½ per cent, about the same as in 1938. In terms of value, imports from the U.S. in the first quarter of this year were £69¾ millions, while the U.S. took only £10½ millions of British goods.

The discrepancy would not in normal times be of the least significance, for Britain would acquire by her exports to other countries the dollars wherewith to pay for her purchases in the U.S. But while other currencies are not convertible she is in effect suffering a chronic dollar deficit in aiding European recovery by her exports. Either that discrepancy must be corrected or Britain must go on borrowing from the United States until world trade can flow again in its normal channels —not for some years yet.

The Cabinet has been considering a reduction of imports by some £200 millions this year; which is about 14 per cent of the total import program. This is an absolute economy, and if effected it is not likely to be popular, since food is one of the main items involved. A relative economy, specifically of dollars, could be achieved by a change in trade policy. Britain could, hypothetically, so increase her exports to the U.S. as to achieve a balance; in practice, such a diversion would be impossible, if only because the U.S. is not an open market for foreign goods. The alternative is to seek imports from countries which do not have to be paid in dollars.

It is in this matter that the whole program of postwar recovery has gone astray. It should have been only temporarily necessary to buy abnormal quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials from the U.S. (and, of course, Argentina and other countries whose bargaining position is very strong just now), but the problems of revival in Europe, accentuated by bad harvests, have delayed the resumption of trade in the pre-war pattern.

Britain cannot afford to lose the European market for her machinery and manufactured consumer-goods; yet she cannot afford to send these goods if she cannot get either equivalent goods or free currency in exchange.

The first signs of a change are already apparent. A series of negotiations—some concluded, others in progress—with France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Poland, the South-east European countries, and Russia, have produced a trickle of goods from Europe which may later become a strong flow.

These European problems are stressed because it is particularly the decline in European production which has thrown British trade out of balance. It is needless to add that without the supplies from Empire countries Britain's plight would have been sorry indeed.

If these supplies can be even further increased (Empire trade both ways already accounts for about half of Britain's total trade), and if Europe's recovery can be accentuated, further help from the United States will not be indispensable.

In buying elsewhere, indeed, Britain would enhance the value of what remains of the loan (the value of which has been seriously depreciated by the excessive rise in U.S. prices) for the partial withdrawal of so important a buyer (following the example of Sweden and others) would undoubtedly hasten the downward trend of U.S. prices.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Nor-Acme at Snow Lake, Manitoba, Plans for Production in 1948

By JOHN M. GRANT

ALTHOUGH Manitoba has acquired prominence in the last year and a half due to the nickel-copper discoveries at Lynn Lake, the Herb-Snow Lakes area is another district that has recently experienced a revival of intensive exploration and which now gives promise of yielding consistent production. In 1941 Howe Sound Exploration Company acquired the Nor-Acme property at Snow Lake and the results of subsequent diamond drilling indicated a large, medium grade deposit which led to preparations being made for the construction of a mill with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons. The first discovery of gold was made in the Herb Lake area in 1914 and the first recorded production of the metal followed in 1917, continuing intermittently until 1940.

•

If deliveries of supplies and equipment permit keeping a schedule Howe Sound Exploration is hopeful of bringing Manitoba's newest gold mine into production in the summer of 1948. A five compartment shaft is now being sunk with an initial objective of 1,000 feet. Hydro-electric power has been supplied by a 40-mile transmission line from Sherridon and shaft sinking was resumed last month. The big shaft was carried to a depth of 195 feet by using oil driven equipment. Levelling off of the mill site was well advanced last month. Plans include mechanization of the whole layout with a view to keeping operating costs down within the limits of the medium grade of ore indicated by the diamond drilling. Engineers of the Manitoba Department of Mines and Resources made the survey of the townsite and the new town will be administered, in the early days of its life at least, by the province.

•

Important gains in the production of Ontario gold mines in the first quarter of 1947 over the corresponding period last year, the Ontario Department of Mines reports, was attributable to a general improvement in labor. During the first three months of 1947 the industry milled 1,934,320 tons of ore, which had a value of $16,771,597. A percentage comparison with comparative figures for the 1946 first quarter shows that this year tonnage is up 9.61%, gold recovery up by 12.42%, silver recovery down 11.18%, and value up only 2.20%, owing to the 10% reduction in the value of gold due to dollar parity. Tonnage milled in March was the highest since June, 1943, and bullion value of $5,999,692 was the highest since October, 1943.

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Increased tonnage, slightly better grade and higher operating profit is reported by Canadian Malartic Gold Mines for the first quarter of this year as compared with the final three months of 1946. During the quarter the tonnage treated was higher by 2,156 tons. The grade of ore was 0.1219 ounces gold per ton and operating profit, after taxes, was higher by $8,982. The improved position is said to be mainly due to the effect of the increased depletion allowance by the Dominion government. The winze used to develop the 708 orebody above the 1,125-foot level is being deepened to the 1,625-foot horizon to permit of the "D" orebody indicated by drilling last year.

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With the manpower situation definitely improved, operating results at Matachewan Consolidated Mines were substantially better in 1946 than in the preceding year. Tonnage treated increased from 161,361 tons

(*Continued on Page 43*)

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
TORONTO, 1, ONTARIO

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 2nd day of June, 1947, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 67 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of May, 1947, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of May, 1947.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1947, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be converted into other denominations of Share Warrants during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction, and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

The Secretary will on request and when available forward to the holder of any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company a copy of the Company's annual report for the fiscal year.

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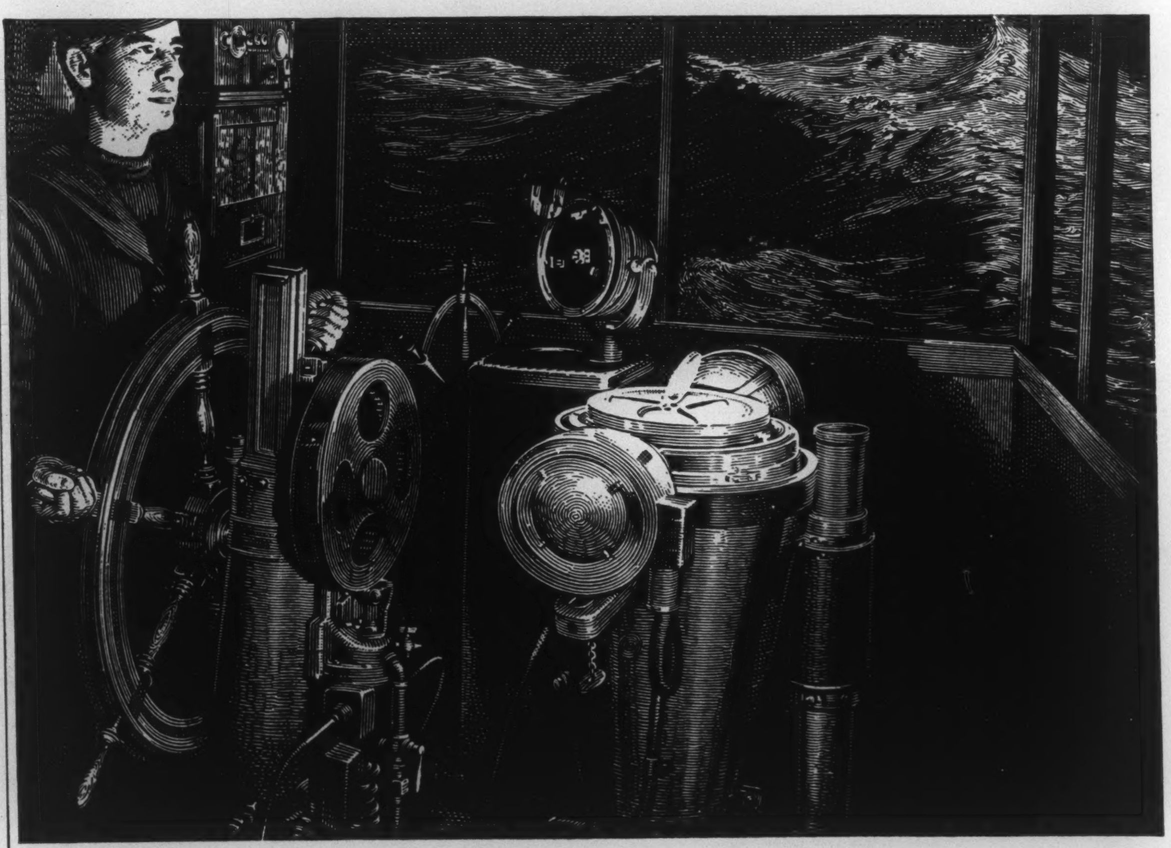

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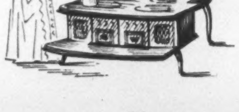

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. T. F., St. Lambert, Que.—Yes, CANADIAN INGERSOLL - RAND CO., LTD., did better last year. In its report for 1946 the company shows earnings for the year of $847,981, equal to $4.47 per share, compared with $721,488 or $3.83 per share plus refundable taxes of $123,412 or 65 cents per share in 1945. Operating profit was reduced to $1,354,774 from $1,946,251 while working capital increased to $5,534,251 from $4,860,291. Other income was up from $45,599 to $107,456. Tax provision was $549,015 compared with $1,098,652 the year before.

E. W. R., St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Activity of TOMBILL GOLD MINES this year will be concentrated on development of the Talmora Long Lac Gold Mines property, in which it holds 60% interest. Mosher Long Lac has a 40% interest in the property. A total of $175,000 is to be expended by the two companies in the present underground program. Dewatering of the underground workings has started and it is planned to extend the development headings eastward on two levels to open up a series of diamond drill intersections which have indicated four gold-bearing veins, as well as the veins already developed. It is expected the objective will be reached in four or five months. Additional equipment for the small test mill is planned to bring capacity to 50 tons per day in order to carry out bulk sampling. I understand a limited amount of work may possibly be done during the coming season on the main Tombill property, although the policy here is to await developments on other properties in the area.

K. L. S., Brampton, Ont.—A moderate increase in production enabled INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO., LTD., to show improved net results for 1946, but operations are reported still curtailed by the shortage of skilled workmen. During 1946 the company produced 156,446 tons of coal, an increase of 9,436 tons over the preceding year and the first gain in production since 1940. Profits from operations are reported at $10,232 as contrasted with a loss of $22,500 in 1946 and net profit of $18,440, or $9.35 a share on the preferred stock and 26 cents a share on the common, compares with net loss of $1,721 in 1945. Surplus account at the year-end stood at $182,893, against $201,937 a year ago.

K. L. G., Regina, Sask.—Yes, SANNORM MINES has been authorized by shareholders to increase the authorized capitalization to 5,000,000 shares from the existing 3,500,000. The purpose of the increase is to provide funds for the projected program of shaft sinking and underground investigation which directors feel is warranted by results to date. An underwriting and option agreement has been entered into, involving 2,080,000 shares. If all options are exercised a total of $870,000 will be realized, but no shares will remain in the treasury. Diamond drilling to date has indicated an average grade of over $11 across 4½ feet, for a length of 600 feet. Some additional ground has been acquired from Sangold for $7,500 and 500,000 pooled shares.

H. J. D., Montreal, Que.—The outlook for CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE MILLS LTD., which is the largest producer of lingerie fabric in Canada with mills located at St. Hyacinthe, Que., is favorable according to J. M. Bornstein, president. Due to an improvement in raw materials and labor conditions, it is expected that operations will continue at a higher rate during the year 1947. With a better prevailing price level and with all signs pointing to a continuance of a strong demand for the company's products, prospects for increased earnings during 1945 are highly favorable, states J. M. Bornstein, president. During 1946 a good part of the program of improving and replacing plant equipment was executed and it is expected that the entire program will be completed this year. The introduction of new machinery and improvement to equipment will make the company's plant one of the most modern in the country, which should result in lowering production costs and place the company in a good competitive position.

W. H. A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—You have been correctly informed. PORCUPINE PENINSULAR GOLD MINES is a former gold producer. The previous owners of the property milled close to 100,000 tons for a re-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Decline Halted?

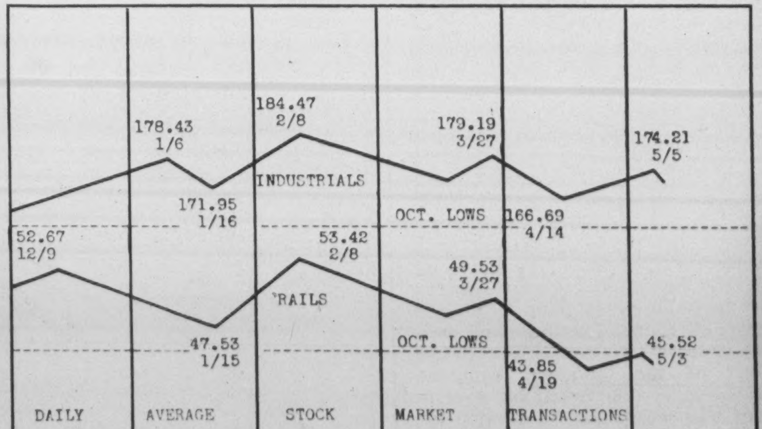
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian Markets): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following a minimum technical recovery from October into February, short-term decline has subsequently been under way.

Following the low points of mid-April when the rail and industrial averages closed at 43.84 and 166.69, respectively, the market rallied to May 3. On this rally the rails closed at a peak of 45.69, the industrials, at a peak of 174.21. Subsequently, decline has been under way. It is probable that this represents the secondary testing movement anticipated in our Forecast of last week. If this movement carries both averages more than one point below their prior 1946-7 support levels, as would be disclosed by joint closes at or under 42.83 and 162.11, respectively, the primary downtrend will have been reconfirmed and substantially lower prices will be indicated, as outlined last week. To the contrary, further weakness by the market with failure of both averages to go to the levels just indicated, followed by a recovery above the May 3 rally points would suggest an upmove of some weeks' duration.

On the decline, to date, volume has been light, a favorable, though by no means conclusive, indication. Published earnings, on balance, also continue quite good, as do changes in dividend rates. As another consideration, the market is now getting in striking distance of the July-August interval that is usually characterized by price advance. Whether these several factors, all of short-term rather than primary import, will hold the market above its previous 1946-7 lows for another good rally should soon be determined in the price movement, as discussed in the preceding paragraph.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

British motorists this summer will be able to use £1,000 mobile roadside offices manned by hostesses to get breakdown assistance, weather reports on the district ahead, road condition details, hotel reservations, etc. This roadside telephone service is being run by Britain's Automobile Association and male officers of the organization will accompany hostesses.

covery of $9.94 per ton. Examination of the old workings and an extensive diamond drilling program by Anglo-Huronian Limited resulted in an estimate of 1,480,000 tons averaging $4.20 per ton to a depth of 50 feet below the 625-foot level. Much of this represents the lower grade material left by the former operators. An internal shaft has been sunk from the 425-foot level of the old workings to a depth of 1,000 feet and lateral work is to commence at this depth at once. The main development program will be carried out on the 1,000-foot horizon and a long east drift is planned for an eventual distance of 2,500 feet. The drive will follow along the footwall of the wide carbonated zone which was the host to the orebodies at upper horizons. A series of drill holes will also prospect the width of the favorable zone. The most interesting new area lies some distance east of the shaft. Capitalization is being increased from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares as the cash on hand and additional money received this year has been almost wholly expended on mining operations at the property.

R. N. E., Trail, B.C.—SEIBERLING RUBBER CO. OF CANADA'S rate of production is higher than at any time in its history and unless unforeseen delays arise, 1947 will break all records. Despite the long strike stoppage last summer, sales for 1946 substantially exceeded those for any pre-war years. Net earnings of $80,804 for 1946 were the best on record at equivalent of $1.61 a share. In addition, a profit of $53,561 was realized on the liquidation of a debt to Seiberling Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, and this was credited to surplus account. Gross profits from operations totalled $619,935, while $76,090 was provided for depreciation and $86,000 for taxes on income. Net for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1945, was $41,366. Working capital increased by $106,613 to $1,011,397, after expenditures for additional fixed assets totalling $70,169.

E.L.F., St. Jerome, Que.—LORIE MINES LTD. is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, and its property consists of 600 acres in Dufresnoy township, Quebec, adjoining Gaymont Mines to the south, Continental Copper to the west and two claims removed from Macdonald Mines. The company is under the same management and engineering staff as Gaymont Mines and I understand company officials plan to develop both properties simultaneously with a view to a maximum of economy. A magnetometer survey of the property has been proceeding and a diamond drilling campaign will be decided upon, based upon the results of the survey and developments of adjoining properties. Surface geologizing, before the snow caused work to be stopped, is reported to have disclosed some important surface conditions that J. W. Storer, consulting engineer, stated warranted early exploitation.

D. O. L., Calgary, Alta.—Arrangements were recently completed by HEDLEY MASCOT GOLD MINES for $325,000 additional working capital and as a consequence the company is now in a position to proceed at once to carry out its broad development program to open new sections of the property. Milling was resumed on April 15 and officials report that in the Mascot fraction there is sufficient ore broken and blocked out to supply the mill for from 12 to 18 months. Additional important sources of ore are also available on the Good Hope group and on the Nick of Time claim. Crosscutting is proceeding on the latter claim in advance of further diamond drilling. Additional drilling is also underway on other sections of the property. Shares of the company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

S. R. E., Fredericton, N.B.—Activities of CONWEST EXPLORATION CO., extend from coast to coast. In 1946 the company provided a total of $555,147 on an active program in mining districts throughout Canada. An investment of 35½% was made in Keno Hill Mining Co., which went into production last month, at a cost to Conwest of $239,399. Conwest has 50% interest, less prospectors' participations in two large groups of 90 claims in the Lynn district of Northern Manitoba. These claims have been transferred to Nicoba Mines and Lynwatin Nickel Copper for share interests and drilling is being undertaken under direction of Conwest. Keno Hill is a silver-lead property in the Yukon territory. At year-end Conwest had current assets of $442,401 and current liabilities of $155,662.

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Company Reports

Western Grocers

A WARNING against the effects of mounting costs and advances in selling prices was sounded by W. P. Riley, president and general manager of Western Grocers Ltd. at the annual meeting of the company in Winnipeg.

Pointing out in his address to shareholders that 1946 was a year of progress for the company and informing them that sales for the first quarter of 1947 were fully up to the high level of a year ago, he indicated that for the remainder of this year, the prospect is uncertain. "The world outlook is confused," he said. "Prices of goods are high, some may go higher. Labor is uneasy. Purchasing power may contract, or may be available, but be withheld. For your company, the favorable factor is the sound financial position of the people in the West at this time. The unfavorable factor is the trend towards higher costs, coupled with the consumer's tendency to shy off as prices move upward.

"Do not misunderstand me," Mr. Riley continued. "I do not mean to suggest or imply controls should not have been released. But I do mean, until all controls are gone and trade and industry have an opportunity to settle down under the natural laws of supply and demand, we may anticipate a period of adjustment.

"The activities of the state, of the Dominion government," the Western Grocers head continued, "are important to shareholders, to employees and to all Canadians. They have a bearing on our activities, they affect, in some measure, all citizens. There have been ventures into new fields of administration, the maintenance expense of which must come from taxation in some form, and such expense tends to perpetuate itself.

"The government does not create wealth, and many Canadians often overlook the fact that what appears to be a gift can only come out of taxation at some point, either of corporate or individual enterprises.

"For trade and industry to expand, to provide more employment for more people, there should be greater federal encouragement for companies and individuals to take care of themselves.

"If the source of the funds for expansion and investments, of the funds for development of our natural resources in the years to come are not to dry up, the hand of the State must be lightened to a greater degree."

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

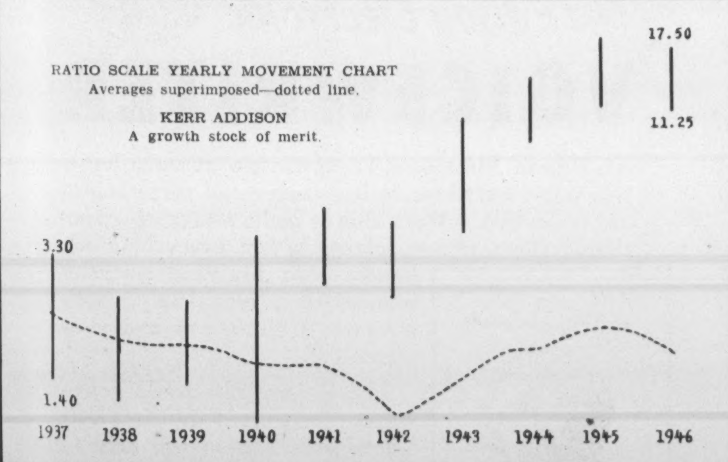
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

KERR ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

			Averages	Kerr Addison
PRICE 31 Mar. 47	— $13.00			
YIELD	— 1%(?)	Last 1 month	Down 4.8%	Down 3.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 440	Last 12 months	Down 18.5%	Down 18.7%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up 193.6%	Up 527.0%
RATING	— Above Average	1946-47 range	Down 37.9%	Down 37.2%



SUMMARY—The satisfactory growth of Kerr Addison is well expressed by the ratio scale chart shown above. The patient holder of these shares has been well rewarded through capital appreciation.

Kerr Addison has always sold on a remarkably low yield basis and this has been further exemplified by its resistance to decline in face of the reduced dividends being paid in 1947. It seems obvious that far sighted investors are not concerned with temporary unsatisfactory conditions in the mining industry or in the stock market.

We continue to suggest that this stock warrants a rating considerably above average. It is realized that general market conditions could cause a sell-off in Kerr Addison along with all other mining stocks; but from a study of its stock habits one can assume that it will be among the leaders of the next bull market in the golds, whenever that may occur.

New Issue

Province of Saskatchewan

3% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated May 15, 1947 Due May 15, 1964

Callable on or after May 15, 1962 at 100

Price: 98 and accrued interest, to yield 3.15%

The provincial net direct and indirect debt, from May 1, 1941 to December 31, 1946, has been reduced from $229,528,000 to $145,532,000, a total reduction of $83,996,000.

The proceeds of this new issue will be applied toward the retirement of Treasury Bills issued to provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acquisition, purchase and construction of power plants.

Circular forwarded gladly upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Complications Which Arise in Settlement of Some Claims

By GEORGE GILBERT

Most insurance companies are reluctant to contest payment of claims or to take them to court, if there is a possibility of arriving at an amicable settlement, even though they may believe they have a clear cut case in their favor. They want to avoid such litigation as much as they can.

But at times claims occur which they do not feel justified in paying on the ground that they do not come within the coverage provided by the policy or because of the failure of the claimant to comply with statutory or other conditions, and it is left to the courts to determine whether they are liable or not.

IN the great majority of cases the claims made under insurance policies are settled satisfactorily and without delay, as the companies are well aware of the fact that one of the best ways of building and retaining public goodwill for the business is by prompt and fair settlement of all claims arising under their contracts. Sometimes, however, claims are made which they do not feel justified in paying, and which find their way to the courts for adjudication.

In a rather novel case which occurred recently in Michigan, the insured, who was 73 years old at the time of his death, held three life insurance policies containing the double indemnity clause, providing for the payment of double the face amount if the death of the insured "resulted directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injury effected solely through external, violent and accidental means." There was also this further provision: "This double indemnity benefit will not apply if the insured's death resulted. . . from physical or mental infirmity; or directly or indirectly from illness or disease of any kind."

Death in Steam Bath

On Nov. 6, 1942, the insured, who had been in the habit of taking steam baths, went into the private bathroom assigned to him at the establishment he frequented. In this room there was a raised floor on which was a cement bench for the bather's use. In front of the bench was a hot radiator, with a water faucet directly above. The usual procedure was for the bather to turn on the faucet and the water coming down on the hot radiator would create steam. The bather could control the quantity of water and thereby control the steam and the resultant temperature of the bath room. Two hours after the insured went into the bath room, the proprietor noticed he had not come out and became concerned. When he went into the room he found the insured lying on the bench in an unconscious condition. He was removed to a hospital where he died the next day.

Proof of death was furnished by the beneficiary, who demanded payment of double indemnity, which the insurance company refused, and action was taken to recover. At the trial the insurance company claimed that it was liable only for single indemnity. The court held that the burden of proof was on the beneficiary to show that the insured's death "resulted directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injuries effected solely through external, violent and accidental means," and that his death did not result "from physical . . . infirmity; or directly or indirectly from illness or disease of any kind."

Held Not Accidental

It was testified by the personal physician of the insured that he had examined and treated the insured prior to his death, and had attended him in the hospital and had assisted in the autopsy. He declared that the primary cause of the death was heat stroke and that the contributory cause was circulatory failure.

In rendering a decision in favor of the insurance company, the U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, Dec. 12, 1946, held that the exposure of the insured "did not result from any fortuitous or accidental event, and it might reasonably be compared to the case of one who knowingly exposes himself to the heat of the sun or to extreme cold. The temperature of the bath room was under his control until he became unconscious. His unconsciousness and the resulting heat stroke or prostration were, of course, unexpected and unforeseen consequences of his taking the steam bath, but they were not fortuitous events and were not an 'external, violent and accidental' cause of his death as provided in the double indemnity provisions of the policies."

Another recent case directs attention to the hardships which may result from the neglect of the insured to inform the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the existence of a policy or policies in their favor. In any event such policies should be kept in a place readily accessible in case of a claim, especially a death claim, as the insured will not then be available to furnish the information.

In the case referred to a well-known insurance company had issued two accident policies to the insured, one naming his mother as beneficiary and the other naming his estate. Under the contracts, affirmative proof of loss had to be furnished the insurance company within 90 days of date of loss. On Dec. 31, 1941, the insured died from a gunshot wound. In the case of the policy in which the estate was the beneficiary, proof of loss was furnished within the required time.

But in the case of the other policy, the beneficiary, the mother of the insured, did not know of the existence of the policy until Feb. 22, 1943, when the policy was found among some old papers of the insured. On March 19, 1943, she filed proof of loss under the policy. It was provided by the policy that no suit could be brought under the policy unless it was brought within two years from the expiration of the time within which proof of loss was required by the policy.

Action Too Late

Suit to recover under the policy was not brought until Sept. 8, 1944. On June, 25, 1946, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Eastern District, in denying the right of the beneficiary to recover under the policy, held that the suit was brought more than five months too late. On behalf of the beneficiary, it was pleaded that her failure to bring suit in time be excused because of her ignorance of the existence of the policy and therefore an impossibility of performance.

But the court held that it would be extremely unjust to insurance companies if suit could be brought at any time merely by virtue of an allegation that the beneficiary had only then discovered the existence of the policy. The duty, it held, should rest upon the insured to tell the beneficiary or some other person of the existence and location of the policy, or the policy should be kept in a place where it might readily be found after his death.

Under the law in Ontario, any person entitled to make a claim under an accident policy must give notice of claim in writing not later than 30 days from the date of the accident, but it is provided that failure to give notice does not invalidate the claim if it is shown that it was not reasonably possible to give such notice within such time and that notice was given as soon as was reasonably possible.

There is also a statutory condition providing that any action or proceeding against the insurance company for the recovery of any claim under the policy must be brought within one year after the cause of action arose. But there is a provision in the law which reads as follows: "In any case where there has been imperfect compliance with a statutory condition as to proof of loss to be given by the insured or as to any matter or thing to be done or omitted by the insured after the maturity of the contract, and a consequent forfeiture or avoidance of the insurance in whole or in part, and the court deems it inequitable that the insurance should be forfeited or avoided on that ground, the court may relieve against the forfeiture or avoidance on such terms as it may deem just."

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The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
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is hereby given that the Century Indemnity Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C. 1089 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Forgery Insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

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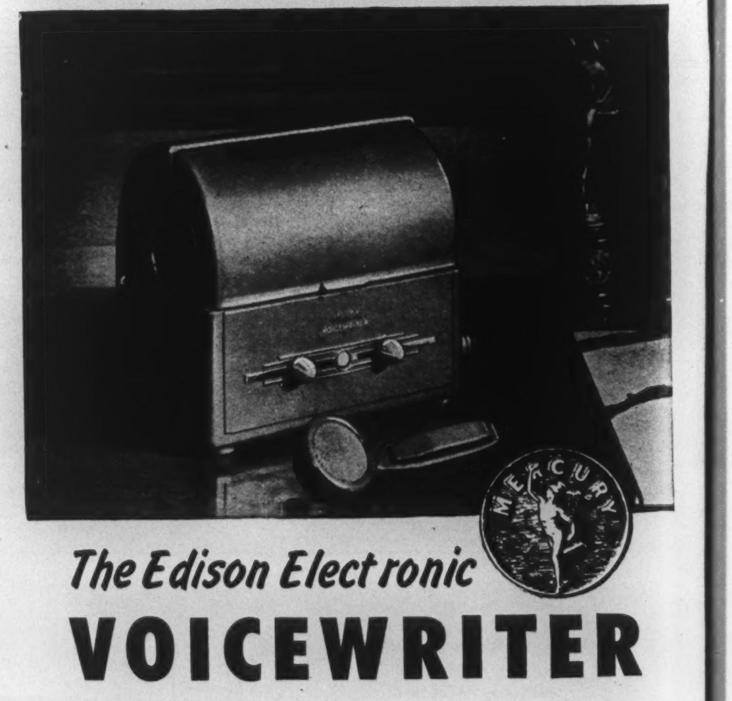

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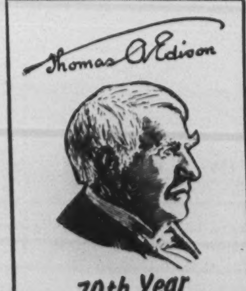

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company, showing the amount of business transacted in the various lines of insurance, particularly fire insurance and automobile insurance. Does this company operate under a Dominion or Provincial charter, and how long has it been in business?

J. L. M., Windsor, Ont.

Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at St. Hyacinthe, Que., was incorporated in 1907 under a Quebec charter, but in 1927 it took out a Dominion charter and since 1928 it has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. Advance figures released by the Dominion Insurance Department show that the net fire premiums written by the company in 1946 were $1,095,613, with net losses incurred of $556,844, and that the net automobile premiums were $332,927, with losses incurred of $171,978. Other lines written by the company showed the following results: Personal accident net premiums, $2,958; losses incurred, $674. Public liability net premiums, $7,695; losses incurred, $2,137. Employers' liability net premiums, $8,195; losses incurred $2,420. Surety net premiums, $4,963; losses incurred, none. Hail net premiums, $6,063; losses incurred, $218. Personal property net premiums, $510; losses incurred, $126. Forgery net premiums, $84; losses incurred, none. Inland transportation net premiums, $5,786; losses incurred, $3,736. Theft net premiums, $4,736; losses incurred, $7,398.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

to 222,890 tons and the grade of ore was 27 cents per ton higher. The net profit, after taxes and write-offs, was $169,951, equal to 4.8 cents per share, as compared with 1.9 cents last year. Working capital increased to $735,879 at the end of the year. A dividend was paid of one cent per share, amounting to $34,390. Ore reserves increased from 811,127 tons to 1,188,000 of an estimated average grade of 0.111 ounces. Although the manpower situation has improved, operating costs still tend to rise and with a fixed price for the product the future is uncertain. It is therefore impossible, at this time, to forecast operating results for the current year, states T. Lindsley, president.

The total market value of all shares and bonds held by Goldale Mines as at December 31, 1946, was approximately $652,990. Income from dividends from stocks and interest received during the period was $24,471 in excess of the general expenses of the company against which were written off prospecting expenses amounting to $14,885, and two other small items, making total write-offs of $15,157. General prospecting was carried out during the year in several areas, but no important discoveries were made. A working option was obtained on 11 claims in Keefer township and 13 adjoining claims staked. Diamond drilling before freeze-up failed to encounter vein material, but the option is to be renewed. If sufficient men are available prospecting acitivities will be enlarged this year.

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Plans for shaft sinking have been announced by North Inca Gold Mines, owning 30 claims in the Indin Lake section of the Yellowknife area, and if no delays are met with underground development is expected to be underway this summer. Arrangements have been made for financing to carry out the initial underground program through the parent company, Trans-American Mining Corporation. The main oreshoot has now been proven for 500 feet and has a grade of $21 over a four foot width. While earlier work indicated some interesting sections, they were not of sufficient importance to warrant expenditures on shaft sinking. The new findings have changed the picture entirely and it is believed there are good chances of locating additional oreshoots to the south and north.

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Shareholders of Elder Mines were advised by A. H. Honsberger, mine manager, at the annual meeting, that the shipments of ore to the Noranda smelter in April would return a profit of approximately $10,000. He stated that the rate of 200 tons per day, maintained last month, would be stepped up to 250-300 tons per day during May, as soon as road conditions permit, and that he is confident the company would be in a position to ship 400 tons per day by early fall. With the increased tonnage it will be possible to take normal mine ore and with the inclusion of a large tonnage of lower grade to maintain a mill grade of $6 to $6.50 per ton, leaving an operating profit of $2 per ton. The company has in excess of $150,000 in its treasury and options still outstanding could add a further $269,900.

The program of Gulf Lead Mines as outlined for this season consists of diamond drilling, cutting timber for permanent camps and general prospecting at the company's property on

(*Continued on Page* 44)

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Goldeye Shortage Makes Gourmets Consume Them Reverentially

By P. W. DEMPSON

Winnipeg.

ONE of Manitoba's culinary delicacies, Winnipeg goldeye, is becoming scarce and the people of the province are greatly concerned. For the goldeye, from the standpoint of attracting tourists, means as much to Manitoba as pea soup does to Quebec, chili con carne to Mexico and spaghetti to Italy. Even the most fastidious gourmet will order this succulent fish when visiting Manitoba. And Manitobans themselves enjoy eating it.

There are still goldeyes, but their number has decreased by as much as 50 per cent in some lakes in the past three years. Their presence on a dining room table is now more by good fortune than abundance. Once goldeyes were a standard item on railway dining car menus. Now they are rarely included. Formerly the eastern market absorbed large shipments. Now when Toronto or Montreal lobster eating places advertise them, epicureans hail it as a red-letter day.

The present shortage is not to be construed as meaning that goldeyes are on the way to extinction. But the reason for their dearth is not entirely clear. Some people claim the goldeye, like certain animals and birds, is at the low end of a cycle but will make a comeback in a few years. Fish experts believe, however, the scarcity centres largely around the rather peculiar breeding habits of the fish.

The goldeye has made a practice of splashing its way to small lakes and streams away from larger waters during the spawning season. In dry years the rivers and creeks leading to these areas have been too shallow to permit passage of the fish. The result has been a decrease in productivity and the prevalent short supply.

With most other fish, the Department of Fisheries could take a hand through artificial insemination aid to production. The artificial process, however, is not adaptable to the goldeye.

Manitoba's fishermen are certain goldeyes will not disappear. But, as they point to the present lean years, they caution lovers of the smoked delicacy to eat what few goldeyes are apportioned them with greater than ordinary reverence.

Helicopters Aid Farmers

Manitoba farmers are awaiting the advent of the helicopter to their province. Arrangements have been completed to use these machines, still regarded as a novelty by most Canadians, to dust crops in the southern areas this spring in a fight against insects, fungus and weeds. In addition, helicopters will be used to spread fertilizer and to provide charter service for flying supplies, personnel and medical aid to northern mines. Fish planting in streams is also to be undertaken by helicopters.

It has been established that one machine can dust up to 195 acres an hour. The helicopters to be used have been thoroughly tested and have proved superior to the conventional aircraft for low-level dusting operations. This type of dusting does away with damage to crops by heavy machinery and, since it is independent of ground conditions, will save time and labor.

While Manitoba farmers are counting on the helicopter to aid them in their war against weeds and insects, Saskatchewan farmers are making a new use of the airplane—seeding by air. In the Estevan district, in southern Saskatchewan, about 200 acres strip-mined several years ago have been sown to sweet clover from the air. The land was too wet to be otherwise seeded.

It is the plan of farmers to reconvert this land to farm use, even though the terrain is rough and the topsoil has been turned under. They believe the clover will thrive and can be used for fodder.

An Eternal Honor

To perpetuate the memory of Saskatchewan heroes who gave their lives in the recent war, the Department of Natural Resources has instituted a plan whereby unnamed lakes in the province's wild northland will be named after them. In some cases where lakes bear insignificant names, these will be changed.

44-Hour Week Established

Saskatchewan has become one of the first provinces to adopt the 44-hour week with a basic eight-hour day. Under a new Hours of Work Act passed at the recent session of the legislature, all employees within a radius of five miles of any city, with certain exemptions, will be covered by the measure which becomes effective on July 1, 1947. It is applicable also to employees coming under the Minimum Wage Act.

Exemptions include agricultural workers, domestics, caretakers, travelling salesmen, persons employed solely in a managerial capacity and employees to whom the Fire Department Platoon Act applies.

The legislation calls for time and one-half for overtime. Where a majority of employees in any one group agree to a five-day week, a nine-hour day is permitted provided the consent of the labor minister is obtained by the employer. In instances where hours of work now exceed 44 hours in any week, the employer may not establish a lower wage rate than that presently paid employees, except in cases where an hourly or daily rate is in effect.

Failure to comply with provisions of the act calls for a fine of between $25 and $100 for a first offence, and between $50 and $200 for each subsequent offence.

Horses Save Europe

Processing of by-products is to be undertaken this year at horse meat plants operated by the Saskatchewan Horse Cooperative Marketing Association at Swift Current and Edmonton. Products now under investigation are pet foods, glands for medicinal purposes such as liver extracts, bone meal and fertilizers. It was not possible in the past to process these by-products due to the inability to purchase special equipment.

The S.H.C.M.A. opened in the fall of 1944, has handled more than 50,000 surplus prairie horses and owners have realized more than $1,000,000 from them. The price has increased from $5 a head to as high as $30. Production at the two plants has been steady. Up to December 31, 1946, 3,000 tons of pickled horse meat had been shipped to Belgium and 5,350 tons of canned meat to U.N.R.R.A. Poland received 14,300,000 cans of horse meat, while 60 per cent of the hides and inedible oil and all the horse hair went to Belgium.

Total value of all products shipped from the Swift Current and Edmonton plants amounted to $3,000,000.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

the east coast of Hudson Bay, states M. E. Holtzman, president, in the annual report. Adequate funds are on hand for this purpose. The necessary equipment for the season's operations has been purchased and is now at the company's base at Moosonee where a warehouse and accommodation for the help is now under construction.

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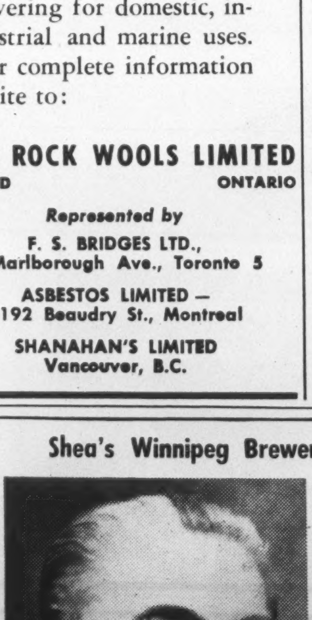
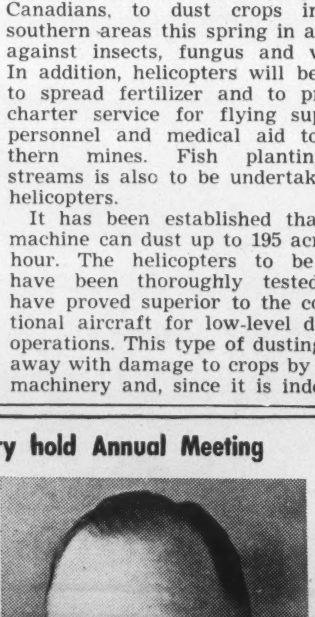
Shea's Winnipeg Brewery hold Annual Meeting



JOHN T. BOYD
Re-elected President



CARL ZIMMERMAN
Appointed Brewmaster

At the Annual Meeting of Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited, held in Winnipeg on April 30th, the following directors and officers were elected: President, John T. Boyd; Vice-President, Col. Arthur Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, David A. King; Directors, Frank J. Schlingerman, Keith G. Kelsey. Mr. Boyd announced the appointment of Carl Zimmerman as Brewmaster. Mr. Zimmerman is Past President Master Brewers' Association of Western Canada, and has attended Siebel Institute of Technology for Brewmaster's Course and Wallerstein Institute, New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT

Western Grocers Limited

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet, Statements of Profit and Surplus and the Auditors' Report for the year ended December 31st, 1946, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, I. Pitblado, K. C., F. W. St. Lawrence, A. McCallum, E. S. Cooper, W. F. Stewart and H. J. Coon were re-elected, and at a meeting of the Board following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

The Directors' Report follows:

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Herewith your Directors present a Balance Sheet showing the financial position of the Company at the close of the year, a Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit, also the Auditors' Report.

Month by month, there was a steady increase in sales, and the volume of business for the fiscal period reached a new high record in tonnage handled, as well as in dollar values.

The percentage of gross profit realized was about the same as in the previous year, but the rate of stock turnover was higher. As the scale of taxation applicable is less, the final outcome was a substantial improvement in the net sum transferred to Surplus.

Inventories of merchandise carried at the year-end, while larger, consisted mainly of staples suitable to the needs of the various districts served, and your Directors believe the stock in trade should move readily into consumption.

In relation to sales, the sum of the customers' accounts receivable is low, and compares very well with the position at the end of the previous year.

To meet the needs of the Company's Winnipeg branch for additional space, it was found necessary to purchase the former Lever Bros. Limited premises in this city, and which purchase is reflected in the greater investment in fixed assets.

That building is being made suitable for our business, and, when the work is completed, the local branch and Head Office will have about twice the area formerly available.

The changes in the Capital Stock, as shown in the Balance Sheet, carry out the Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946, which was duly approved by shareholders and confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent.

The trend of sales and the trading experience of your Company's subsidiaries, H. H. Cooper Limited, Dominion Fruit Limited, Gateway Grocers Limited, The W. H. Malkin Co. Ltd., was similar to that of the parent Company.

Each subsidiary earned net profits, but such profits are not incorporated in the parent Company's accounts submitted herewith, and are not represented therein otherwise than by dividends actually received, as shown.

We regret to report, during the month of September, the death of a Director, Mr. W. J. Johnston. His extensive knowledge of trade and conditions in Western Canada was of great value to your Company. In January, 1947, the vacancy on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. J. Coon, Toronto.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946, AND OF EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Profit for the year before taking into account the undermentioned items		$1,151,927.02
Additions:		
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies		132,034.38
		$1,283,961.40
Deductions:		
Depreciation	$ 27,675.97	
Directors' Fees	1,000.00	
Executive Officers' Remuneration	61,200.00	
Legal Fees	8,594.86	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve	30,000.00	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	545,000.00	
		673,470.83
Net Profit for year transferred to Earned Surplus		$ 610,490.57
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1945		1,835,562.61
		$2,446,053.18
Deduct Dividends:		
Preference Shares (old):		
Two at 1¾%, being 7% per annum to 30th June, 1946	$ 41,800.50	
Common Shares (old):		
Two at 75 cents per share and one (extra) at $2.00 per share	59,300.50	
Preferred Shares (new):		
Two at 35 cents per share, being 7% per annum to 31st December, 1946	41,800.50	
Class A Shares:		
Two at 37½ cents per share, being at the rate of $1.50 per annum to 31st December, 1946	50,829.00	
		193,730.50
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1946		$2,252,322.68

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1946

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		$5,224,351.19
Cash on Hand	$ 78,711.99	
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses	1,147,134.78	
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors	84,480.71	
Customs Deposits	6,550.00	
Merchandise—per Inventories—as determined and certified by the Management, on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower	3,907,473.71	
	$5,224,351.19	
PREPAID EXPENSES		22,221.23
REFUNDABLE EXCESS PROFITS TAXES (estimated)		164,316.89
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		1,454,367.80
Investments—at cost	1,450,087.35	
Advances	4,280.45	
	$1,454,367.80	
OTHER INVESTMENTS		1,600.00
FIXED ASSETS		958,290.01
Real Estate and Buildings—at cost less depreciation and less amounts written off	$ 927,628.82	
Plant and Equipment—at cost less depreciation	30,661.19	
	$ 958,290.01	
		$7,825,147.12

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES TO PUBLIC			$2,263,502.64
Bank Loans		$ 370,600.00	
Bank Overdraft and Outstanding Cheques		236,598.01	
Accounts and Bills Payable		1,261,302.45	
Income and Excess Profits Taxes (estimated)		343,848.89	
Dividends payable 15th January, 1947		46,314.75	
On Preferred Shares	$20,900.25		
On Class A Shares	25,414.50		
	$46,314.75		
Unclaimed Dividends		4,838.54	
		$2,263,502.64	
CURRENT ADVANCES FROM SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES			677,842.17
			2,941,344.81
RESERVES			250,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		$ 100,000.00	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve		150,000.00	
		$ 250,000.00	
CAPITAL STOCK (see appended note)			2,217,162.74
Authorized:			
Preferred Shares ($20.00 per Share)—175,000 Shares		$3,500,000.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—150,000 shares			
Common Shares (no par value)—150,000 Shares			
Issued and Outstanding:			
Preferred Shares ($1.40 Series)—59,715 Shares		$1,194,300.00	
Class A Shares (no par value)—67,772 Shares		1,022,862.74	
Common Shares (no par value)—86,658 Shares			
		$2,217,162.74	
EARNED SURPLUS—per Statement attached			2,252,322.68
DEFERRED SURPLUS—Re Refundable Excess Profits Taxes			164,316.89
			$7,825,147.12

Approved on behalf of the Board.
ISAAC PITBLADO
W. P. RILEY } Directors.

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of a Subsidiary's bank indebtedness for a maximum total of $200,000.00.

NOTE RE CAPITAL STOCK

As at 30th June, 1946, the capitalization was completely changed, the shareholders exchanging their (old) Preferred and Common Shares for new Preferred, Class A and Common Shares, pursuant to an arrangement dated the 21st day of June, 1946, under the provisions of Section 122 of The Companies' Act, 1934, Canada, and amendments.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1946, and have prepared therefrom the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Profits. We have also examined the books and accounts of Dominion Fruit Limited, H. H. Cooper Limited, and Gateway Grocers Limited, subsidiary companies, and have inspected the financial statements of your subsidiary, The W. H. Malkin Company Limited, certified by its Auditor. In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that the accompanying Balance Sheet does not set forth the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies, and that the Statement of Profits does not include the operating profits of the subsidiary companies, except as to dividends actually received therefrom in 1946.

With this report, we are of the opinion that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Winnipeg, 27th January, 1947.

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